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SLATE'S

GUIDE TO GARDENING
AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

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I Want to See Every Seed To A Successful Crop

For years it has been the policy of the Slate Seed Company to combine with every sale an element of service that would insure the purchaser of getting the best results from the seed. But we cannot extend this service unless it is wanted and asked for.

For nearly sixty years we have been gathering information from our own experience as well as from many outside sources. We are in touch with agriculture the world over. We have at hand a good library dealing with almost every known topic in agriculture. Our files are loaded with data gathered by three generations of farm managers. Our farm and trial grounds afford ample opportunities for keeping all of this information up-to-the-minute. We are not afraid to try the new things but we do not recommend them to you until we are fully satisfied of their worth.

All of this research work, experiments, and filing of data costs us money. Year after year we have to maintain this service feature of our business. But did you ever stop to think why it is done and how you can use it?

If we sell you seed and they prove successful, you become a satisfied customer and tell your friends about Slate's Seeds. Thus new customers come to us. This is why we want to see every seed to a successful crop. This is why we have spent thousands of dollars to put information at your command that will help you make all of your crops successful.

But are you using this service so as to get the maximum benefit from it? Are you going about your work in a hit or miss fashion or getting experienced men to help you? Every year we answer countless letters from all over the world and into each of these letters, we try to put the vital information which our customers need to help them make a success with our seed. And such information as we give is not put in big words or technical terms. It comes to you in simple everyday words that even the beginner can understand.

Lack of knowledge causes more failures than lack of fertilizer, rainfall, and cultivation combined. Now what farmer or gardner would not like to take over 50% of the risk of failure out of his crops. We will cheerfully do our part if you wish to write for any information.

I want to be of service to you. I want this service to be real and valuable. I want you to use the information I have here for you. Surely there is some time every year that you feel the need of information upon some subject. Then sit down and write me what it is.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. Slate
President.

The Slate Seed Co.

South Boston, Va.
January 1, 1925.



OUR HYCO SEED FARM



Back in the days before the civil war an old southern Major conceived the idea of growing seeds upon his farm. This was the beginning of the Hyco seed farms. The Major was not a man to do things half way. He threw himself into seed growing, heart and soul. He loved the work and the results he achieved made the Hyco farms famous the world over.

THE WORLD BEAT A PATH TO HYCO

The business grew. Grew—not because of advertising—because in those days advertising was almost unknown. The world beat a path to Hyco, because on that farm in Old Virginia were raised the purest and best seeds.

The old Hyco has gone. Many of its ancient buildings have been torn down. Many of its good old darkies have passed to their reward. But the useful and beautiful things originated upon this farm will long serve as a monument to its founder.



HYCO A LAND OF FLOWERS

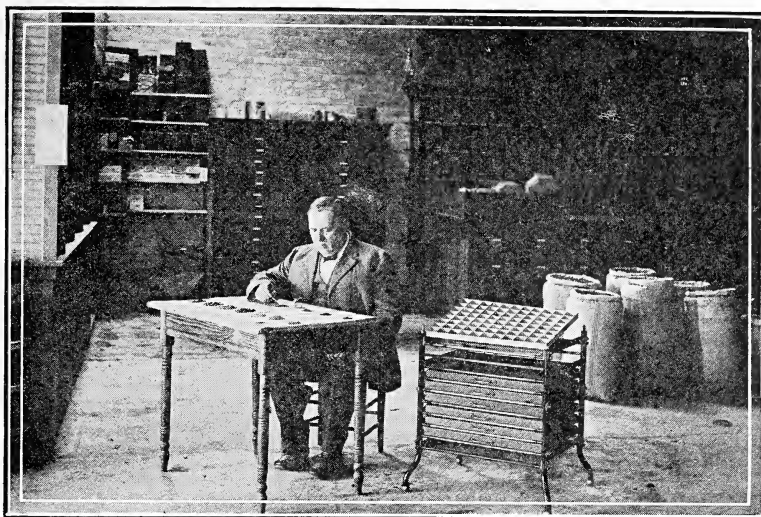
The Hyco farms today when seen in season seem a land of flowers. Hundreds of acres of tobacco in bloom and acre upon acre of the rolling land planted to cannas, gladioli, and other flowers.

Our crops upon Hyco have been good this year. An abundant yield of roots and bulbs is promised to make the world more beautiful next summer. These bulbs and roots will all be stored in a concrete storage where every atom of their vitality will be retained until they are shipped out to our customers.

OUR LABOR IS TRAINED

Out on Hyco all crops have our personal supervision. We can see to it that the stock is true and kept pure. Our labor is trained, descendants of the old Majors labor. We seldom hire a new man or discharge an old one. For these reasons Hyco grown products must be good and proof of their quality is found in the fact that they are used in every civilized country in the world.





PERSONAL SERVICE IN THE SEED BUSINESS

In no place is the personal element in business of more importance than in the seed business. Errors made in a seed store are costly. Efficiency is a necessity because half way methods will not do. Accuracy is of prime importance. Promptness means a great deal to the customers of any seed house.

The personal touch lends efficiency, accuracy, and promptness to any business, because men not vitally interested in their work may become careless. If the personal element is there, then all employees are kept at their best.

Since 1893 this business has been under the personal direction of W. C. Slate, Sr. Day after day he is at his post to watch for your interest. And since 1912 he has had R. R. Slate and W. C. Slate, Jr., as his aides. Every order and every letter coming to us is handled by a Slate. We firmly believe that we can serve our customers better than any help we can ever get.

We have tried to keep our business as personal as possible because we want you to feel like you are dealing with a *man* and not a *thing*. We don't want John Jones or Henry Smith signing our letters. There is responsibility attached to the seed business and we want this responsibility to be placed where it will be well cared for.

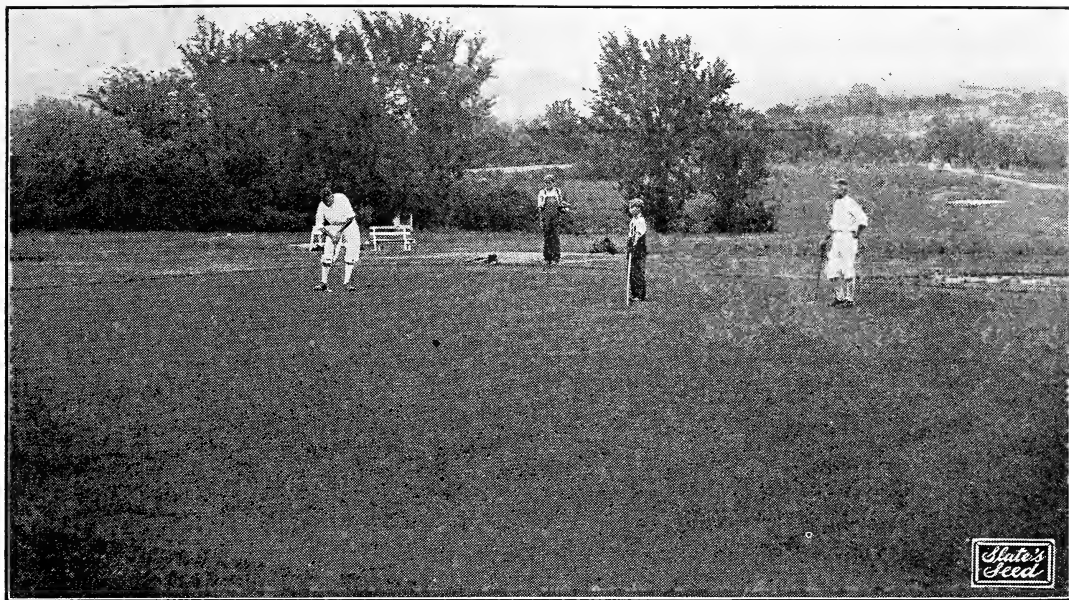
When you go into a store and the proprietor comes forward to fill your needs, you may justly feel that you are getting the best service that store can give. Quick shipments become quicker, service becomes more serviceable, and quality is always at its best where there is personal attention. There is a Slate waiting to serve you and your dealings with us will always be more pleasant and profitable than they could possibly be elsewhere.

Slate's Planting Chart

and

TABLE OF CONDENSED INFORMATION ON GARDEN WORK

VEGETABLE	TIME TO PLANT	HOW TO PLANT	COVER SEED INCHES	THIN OR TRANSPLANT	MATURE IN WEEKS	SEED FOR 100 FT. ROW
ASPARAGUS	Jan.-March	Cold Frame	One inch.	Twenty-four inches.	104	2 Pkts.
BUSH BEANS	Mar.-May	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	Two inches	Three to four inches.	6 to 7	1 lb.
POLE BEANS	Mar.-May	Hills 2 feet apart.	Two inches	Three to hill	7 to 8	½ lb.
PEAS	Mar.-May	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	Two inches	Six inches.	7 to 9	1 lb.
BEETS	Jan.-March June-July	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One inch.	Four inches.	6 to 8	1 oz.
BROCCOLI	June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches.	8 to 12	2 pkts.
BRUS. SPROUTS	Jan.-March June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches.	8 to 12	2 pkts.
CABBAGE	Jan.-March June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches.	8 to 12	2 pkts.
CANTALOUPE	May-June	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch.	Three to hill.	8 to 12	1 oz.
CARPOTS	Jan.-March June-July	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One inch.	Four inches.	8 to 10	1 oz.
CHELSEA	Jan.-March June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch.	Twelve inches.	8 to 12	2 pkts.
CUCUMBER	May-June	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch.	Three inches.	16 to 20	1 oz.
EGG PLANT	May-June	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch.	Six inches.	16 to 20	2 pkts.
CORN	March-May	Drills 24 to 40 inches apart.	Two inches	Twenty-four inches.	7 to 12	½ lb.
CORN SALAD	Jan.-March June-July	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch.	Two inches.	3 to 6	1 oz.
CRESS	Jan.-March May-June	Corner of garden.	One-fourth inch	Don't thin.	6 to 8	1 oz.
CUCUMBER	March-May June-July	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch.	Three to hill.	10 to 12	1 oz.
EGG PLANT	May-June	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch.	Thirty inches.	10 to 12	1 pkt.
ENDIVE	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch.	Six inches.	3 to 6	1 oz.
KALE	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch.	18 inches.	4 to 8	1 oz.
KOHL RABBI	Jan.-March	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch.	Four inches.	3 to 6	1 oz.
LEEK	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch.	Three inches.	10 to 12	2 ozs.
LETTUCE	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch.	Ten inches.	4 to 8	1 oz.
MUSKMELON	March-May	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch.	Three to hill.	10 to 12	1 oz.
MUSTARD	Any time	Drills or broadcast.	One-half inch.	Don't thin.	3 to 6	1 oz.
OKRA	March-May	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One inch.	Eighteen inches.	8 to 10	2 ozs.
ONION	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch.	Three inches.	12 to 16	1 oz.
PARSLEY	Jan.-March	Corner of garden.	One-half inch.	Don't thin.	8 to 12	1 oz.
PARSNIP	Jan.-March	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch.	Three inches.	8 to 12	1 oz.
PEAS	Jan.-March Sept.-Oct.	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	Two inches.	Don't thin.	8 to 12	1 lb.
PEPPER	May-June	Hot bed and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches.	12 to 16	2 pkts.
PUMPKIN	March-May	Hills 6 feet apart.	One inch.	Three to hill.	12 to 16	2 ozs.
RADISH	Jan.-March	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch.	Two inches.	4 to 6	2 ozs.
SPINACH	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One inch.	Four inches.	6 to 8	2 ozs.
SQUASH	March-May	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch.	Three to hill.	8 to 12	1 oz.
TOMATOES	Jan.-March May-June	Hot bed and transplant.	One-half inch.	Thirty inches.	12 to 16	1 pkt.
TURNIP	Jan.-March June-July	Drills or broadcast.	One-half inch.	Four inches.	8 to 12	1 oz.
WATERMELON	March-May	Hills 6 feet apart.	One inch.	Three to hill.	12 to 16	2 ozs.



SLATE'S LAWN MIXTURES

Our lawn mixtures are made for a purpose and not for a price. They differ from most mixtures of this kind in two very essential points. First they contain absolutely no filler of any kind. Only clean solid seed are used in them. Second we tell you below just what grasses are used in these mixtures and how much of each. Such mixtures whether used for the small yard, the large lawn, golf course, tennis court, park, cemetery or any other place where an ornamental sod is wanted will give satisfaction if it be possible for good seed to give it. To make a good lawn requires no little labor, but by all means do the work thoroughly. Land half prepared will never pay for the trouble. Break the soil deep and pulverize thoroughly some weeks before seeding time. Harrow constantly until the top soil is powdery fine. Apply ground limestone at the rate of one ton per acre and harrow into the soil. Then use a high grade commercial fertilizer or Bone meal at the rate of one thousand pounds per acre. In sowing the seed divide them into two lots, sow one lengthwise the lawn and then the other half across this. Thus vacant spots are avoided. Sow at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre or 1 lb. to every 225 sq. ft. After seeding rake the soil or cover with a light harrow and then roll. Spring sowings may be made from February until April 15th. Fall from August 1st to October 15th.

2040—SLATE'S PERFECTION MIXTURE.—We offer this to the most exacting trade for the finest of ornamental lawns. In it we have put the most beautiful of the grasses and the best seed obtainable. It contains 75% high grade Blue Grass; 5% Fine Leaved Fescue; 5% Creeping Bent Grass; and 15% clean herds grass. This mixture may be used on any clay or loam soil in either shade or sun and will give a sod of the greatest beauty and still one that will last for years if properly cared for. We honestly believe this to be the finest lawn mixture obtainable regardless of price.

Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$5.00 postpaid. 100 lbs. \$40.00 by express.

2036—SLATE'S SPECIAL SHADE MIXTURE.—This mixture is designed to make a sod under dense shade where other lawn mixtures do not thrive. It is to be remembered, however, that any place that is densely shaded will require especial care in the preparation and more fertilizer and water for the up-keep. This mixture is composed of 5% Creeping Bent grass; 25% Meadow Fescue; 25% Clean Herds grass; 5% White Clover, and 40% Blue Grass.

Lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$4.50 postpaid. 100 lbs. \$35.00 by express.

2037—SANDY SOIL MIXTURE.—For the coastal section where lawns are composed of only light sandy

soil this is the mixture to use. In preparing the formula we have tried to use those grasses that will make a permanent sod. Composed of 30% Perennial Rye Grass, 20% Carpet Grass, 25% Herds Grass; 25% Bermuda Grass.

Lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$4.50 postpaid. 100 lbs. \$32.50 by express.

2039—CEMETERY MIXTURE.—Where constant care is given the cemetery, we advise using our Perfection Mixture and for the sandy soil section our mixture for this kind of soil. But for the average cemetery where the best of care is not given and the grass must often go weeks without cutting and water, we advise this mixture for clay or loam soils. Composed of 50% Blue Grass, 20% Herds Grass, 5% White Clover, and 25% Meadow Fescue.

Lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$4.50 postpaid. 100 lbs. \$33.00 by express.

2041—SLATE'S UTILITY MIXTURE.—For the big lawns of the farm, the golf course, tennis courts, parks or other large places where absolute perfection is not essential, we have designed a cheaper mixture than our Perfection. Composed of 30% Blue Grass, 20% Herds Grass, 15% White Clover, 30% Meadow Fescue; 15% Perennial Rye Grass.

Lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. 100 lbs. \$25.00 by express.

Can You Write A \$25.00 Letter.

We have thousands of customers who order their seed from us year after year. These good people are so loyal that we are confident there is some underlying reason. And there are other thousands who do not know these good reasons for buying Slate's Seeds so we want you who have used our seed to tell our prospects. And to make it both interesting and profitable to you, we are offering the following prizes.

FIRST PRIZE

\$25.00

The First Prize of \$25.00 will be awarded to the person sending in the best letter telling their actual experience with Slate's Seeds. It does not matter what kind of seed, plant or bulb you may have had experience with. If it is possible to attach some photograph of the subject, yourself, your home, or farm, it will help win this prize.

SECOND PRIZE

\$10.00

The Second Prize of \$10.00 will be awarded the next best letter. Letters do not have to be long or written in any fancy style. We want hard common sense letters telling the truth in a convincing manner.

THIRD PRIZE

\$10.00

The Third Prize is an award of \$10.00 in trade. Any merchandise or seed listed in this catalog may be ordered to the amount of ten dollars and the winner can take the goods whenever he wishes or in such quantities at a time as he wishes.

FOURTH PRIZE

\$5.00

The Fourth Prize of \$5.00 is to be awarded in merchandise in the same manner as the Third. When the winner is selected, we will send a due bill for this amount.

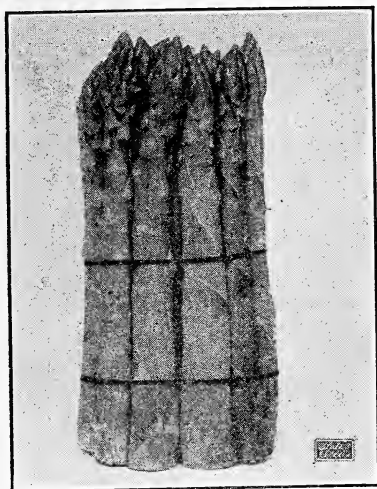
\$1.00

For Every Photograph
We Can Use

Let photographs of yourself, the kids, the chickens, pigs, flowers, farm crops or any such items come with your letters or if you do not want to write a letter submit the photograph alone. We will pay \$1.00 each for every one of these we can use and this will be paid in addition to any prize money won on letters.

RULES

The rules are simple. Any one who has bought goods from us may compete. The letters may be as long or as short as you care to make them. Letters may be sent in the same envelope with orders at any time from now until September first, 1925. The contest closes at midnight August 31, 1925, and judges will promptly make awards. All contestants will be advised of the awards regardless of who wins. We will return any photographs that we cannot use. Those that we can use will be paid for at the rate of \$1.00 each. Letters submitted early in the year will be acknowledged and given a number and held on file until the close of the contest so no one need wait until the last moment to send in their letters. We want letters on all kinds of farm and garden seeds, flowers, tobacco seed or anything you have ever bought from us. You are not limited in the way of subjects. No person should submit over one letter. Be certain to put full address on letter.



Palmetto Asparagus

Asparagus

102—**PALMETTO**.—Permanent Asparagus beds may be started from seed. A little more time is required but this is amply repaid in the bed after once started. Sow seed in well prepared and very rich bed early in the spring. Rows should be twelve inches apart and plants thinned to two inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently during the summer and in the fall transplant to the permanent bed. We consider the Palmetto the most desirable sort for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 75c postpaid.

Bush Beans

Beans should always be planted on medium rich soils only. Very rich land makes a rank growth of vine and but few pods. Plant after danger of frost is past in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, covering seed two inches deep. Later thin plants to stand four inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation but never cultivate while the vines are wet with dew, else rust will appear. The garden bean is one of the most useful of vegetables and is generally seen in every garden. It is a vegetable that occupies the land for but a short time and can be worked with other crops. To have good tender beans all summer, make a planting every three weeks.

1—**EARLIEST RED VALENTINE**.—A very hardy bean especially desirable for the first planting. The vines grow erect to a medium height and have dark green foliage. Produces in six weeks pods of medium length, fleshy and curving. When used young the pods are very tender. Seed deep red splotched with lighter shades.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs., \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express

2—**HOPKINS IMPROVED VALENTINE**.—A select strain of the old Red Valentine. More uniform and has slightly smaller and darker seed. Both pods and seed resemble those of the Red Valentine. We consider this an improvement.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs., \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express

3—**BOUNTIFUL**.—Vines vigorous and upright with large smooth leaves of a light green. Pods from five to six inches long, very large, and flat. Seed of medium size and solid yellow color. One of the very best of the early beans.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs., \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express

4—**LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS**.—One of the first beans to come in and a good sort for early use. Foliage light green and upright. Pods long and flat. Will mature in six weeks from planting.

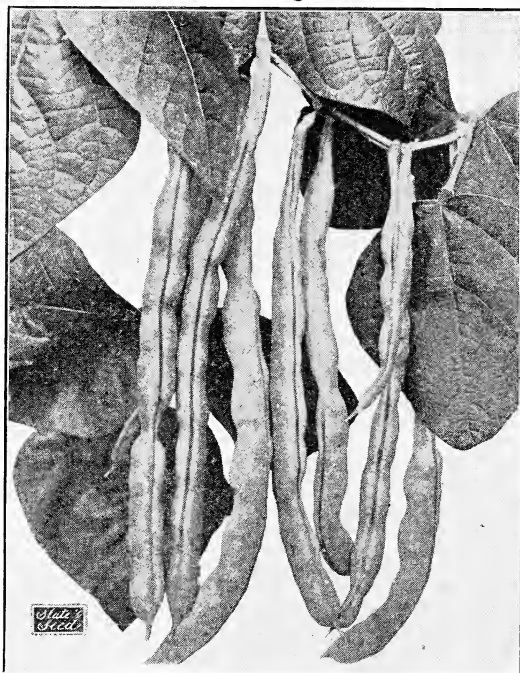
Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs., \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express

5—**GIANT STRINGLESS GREENPOD**.—An excellent main crop bean with very long slender pods. Vines vigorous and very productive. Pods long, slender, round, and almost straight. Remarkably free from strings. Seed small, long, and of a brownish color. Matures in about seven weeks and makes one of the best beans for canning.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs., \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express

6—**STRINGLESS GREENPOD**.—The most tender and delicious bean ever introduced and no garden is complete without it. The vines make a good growth of dark green foliage and bear a heavy crop of rather large pods of medium length and slightly curved. It produces in about six weeks and may be used for either early or late planting. The pods are noted for their tenderness and freedom from strings and will win favor in the eyes of any housewife. The pods will remain upon the vines and retain their good quality longer than those of any other sort. We recommend that you plant this bean at intervals of 20 days in order that a succession of delicious tender pods may be available for the table during the entire season.

Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express.



Stringless Greenpod

8—*REFUGEE* or *1000 to 1*.—One of the best of all canning beans. It is rather late, maturing its pods in about seven weeks, but the pods are very tender and fleshy. Vines vigorous and productive. Pods of medium length, round, very thick and tender. Seed rather long, small, and blotched with black and purple shades.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express.

9—*TENNESSEE GREENPOD*.—As a canning or a home garden variety this has few equals. Vines of medium size with dark green crumpled foliage. Pods from five to six inches long, flat, of irregular shape, and rank with the best of snaps. Seed rather large, kidney shape, and of a dull brown color.

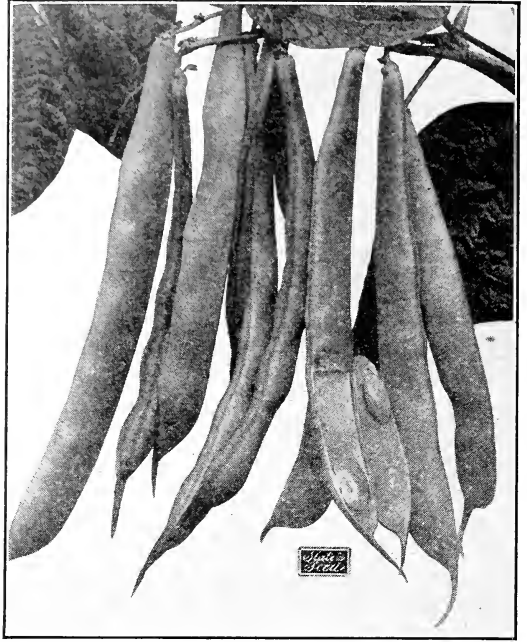
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.25, bu. \$11.00 by express.

10—*SLATE'S BLACK VALENTINE*.—This is a standard bean with the market growers and one of the best of its kind owing to its ability to stand shipping. We cannot recommend it very highly for the home garden, however. Seed solid black color, rather small, long, and round. Vines very hardy and withstand cold weather better than any. Pods about five inches long, slightly curved, round, and of good quality when young.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express.

11—*DWARF HORTICULTURAL*.—Also known as Boston Market and a most popular sort in some sections. It can be used when young as a snap bean and later makes the best of green shelled beans. Vines vigorous and productive with light green foliage. Pods about five inches long, very thick, and filled with large beans in the later stages of growth. Seeds large, oval, and of a cream color blotched red.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express.



Longfellow Bean

7—*LONGFELLOW*.—This bean is often used by market growers, but is especially adapted to the home garden, where tenderness is the first consideration. The pods are very long, slender, round and stringless. It is a robust grower and bears an enormous crop in six weeks. Its vigorous habit of growth, large yield, and tender pods should appeal to every gardener.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express.

Yellow Pod or Wax Varieties

15—*DAVIS WHITE WAX*.—One of the best of the wax beans for the home garden. Its pure white seed and clean yellow pod make it well fitted for the home garden. Vines more prolific than those of most wax beans and of vigorous habit. Pods about five inches long, thick, almost straight, round, and of a clean waxy color. Matures in about seven weeks.

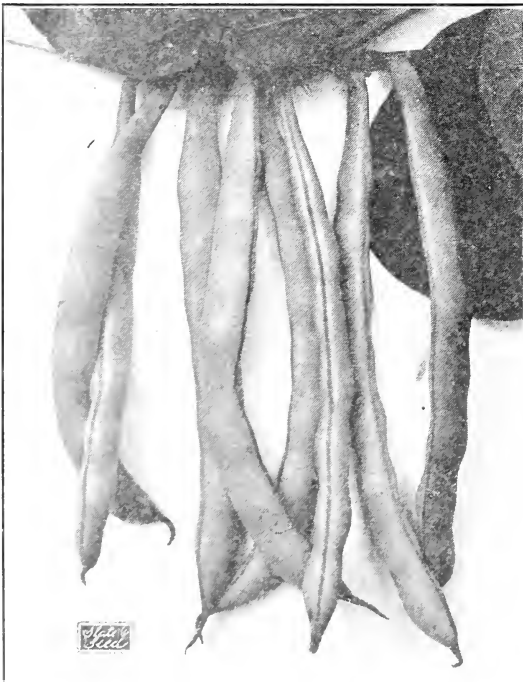
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00 by express.

16—*CURRIES RUST PROOF WAX*.—One of the best of market varieties and a good one for the home garden. Vines make a healthy growth and yield a big crop of pods which ripen uniformly. The pods are about six inches long, flat, and tender. Seed rather large, flattened, and of a purplish black color.

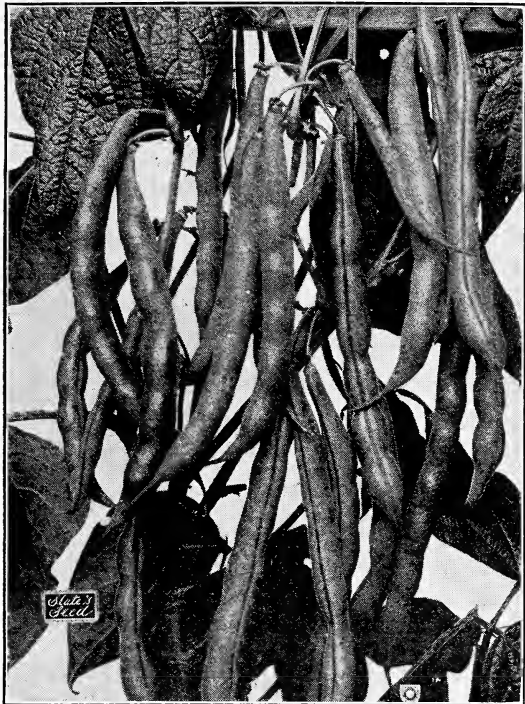
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express.

17—*BRITTLE WAX*.—A most desirable wax bean for canning. It matures as early as most wax sorts and will retain its tender qualities much longer than the average. The vines are vigorous and upright, bearing an abundance of long, slightly curved pods. The pods are very tender, stringless, and of a clean yellow color. Seed white with dark markings around the eye. For the home garden, we can highly recommend Brittle Wax.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express.



Brittle Wax Bean

*Kentucky Wonder*

20—KENTUCKY WONDER.—In this variety we offer not a new sort, but one of the oldest in cultivation. In spite of its age, it is still considered one of the most desirable for the home garden. No other bean can compare with the Kentucky Wonder in yield and quality. The pods are very long, often measuring twelve inches slender, round and stringless. The seed is small, long, and of a brownish color. It is one of the earliest pole beans in cultivation, but its earliness does not injure its quality in any respect. For a heavy yielding, stringless snap, none of the newer sorts can approach this one.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00 by express.

23—HORTICULTURAL POLE.—Also known as October bean. It is one of the best for shell beans. The pods are short, very thick, and crowded with large, almost round seed. Seed thick, almost round, and blotched with red and lighter shades. A late maturing variety that makes a big yield of dry beans for winter.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express.

24—NANCY DAVIS.—Or Striped Creaseback.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.50 by express.

25—WHITE SEEDED KENTUCKY WONDER.—Or Burgers Stringless Greenpod. A most popular bean in the South. The seed are white, which gives it additional value as a dry bean and it has the producing qualities of the Kentucky Wonder. Pods very long, almost entirely stringless, and of a light green color. Seed medium size, rather long, and white.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.25, bu. \$11.00 by express.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

Pole beans are far more productive than the bush sorts and can be grown with just as little trouble. The city gardener need not have poles for them to run on but may plant with corn, sunflowers, or along a fence line. Plant two seed to each stalk and cover about three inches. If planted to themselves, lay off rows three to four feet apart, and hills two feet apart in these rows. Plant six to eight seed in each hill and give support soon after they come above the ground. The pole beans are slightly more susceptible to cold and should not be planted quite so early as the bush.

21.—WHITE CREASEBACK.—A popular old garden favorite that has the advantage of white seed. This makes it possible to use the green snaps as long as needed and then save the dry beans for winter use. Very early with long, round, straight pods which are unusually tender and stringless. Seed small, long, round, and pure white.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$2.75, bu. \$9.00 by express.

22—CORN HILL OR CUT SHORT.—A good variety for either snaps or shell beans. The pods are rather short, fat, slightly curved, and filled with medium size beans of a rounded but irregular shape. Seed blotched with red and lighter shades. Later in maturing than most pole beans and for this reason desirable for planting in corn.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$10.00 by express.

26—GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—This is recognized as the best of the pole wax beans. It strongly resembles the White Kentucky Wonder, except that its pods are a clean waxy yellow. Very productive and the pods are of the very best quality. Seed white and may be used as a dry bean.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$2.75, bu. \$9.00 by express.

*Golden Cluster Wax*

Lima Beans

Lima or Butter beans form a most important part of the summer diet. The delicious beans are to be had from June until frost and the dry beans may be stored for winter. Few garden crops last so long as the Lima Bean and for this reason, it is well adapted to the small gardens. All Lima Beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted until warm weather comes. Plant in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart covering the seed two inches deep. Thin to fifteen inches apart in the row. Cultivation should be given frequently and thoroughly, because grass and weeds make inferior beans. The running or pole limas may be grown along fence lines or allowed to run on corn, sunflowers, or poles.

39—BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH.—This is a great improvement over the old Burpee's Bush. It has the same large bean as the old variety but it thicker and more mealy. It is a little earlier, makes better growth of vine, and is more productive. It has taken an important place among the large limas and will be found a decided improvement over most of this class. When green the beans are the largest of any bush variety and have a delightful mealy flavor.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00 by express.

32—WILSON BUSH.—A new variety of the large type which shows great improvements over anything previously known. The beans are very large and possess that mealy flavor of all big limas. The vines are vigorous and the most productive of any. Pods very large, long, and well filled with the fine beans. It is the best yielding big lima and the earliest. We believe that our customers will be highly pleased with this introduction.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00 by express.



Prolific Bush Lima

30—PROLIFIC BUSH.—One of the best of the small early limas. This and the Sieva Pole are often called butter beans on account of their rich flavor. Vines grow from 12 to 18 inches tall and bear from mid-summer until frost. Pods of medium size, clean, and well filled with small beans. Seed small and pure white.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$12.00 by express.

33—CALICO or FLORIDA BUSH.—A popular small bean of the South. The seed are about the size of the Prolific Bush and white blotched with purplish black. It is a most prolific variety and matures early.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$2.75, bu. \$9.25 by express.

35—EARLY LEVIATHAN POLE.—The earliest of the large pole limas and one of the most productive. For market or home growers it will be a most profitable sort for the first planting. Seed very large and flat. Vines vigorous and produce for a much longer period than the bush sorts. The pods are unusually long and well filled with the giant beans.

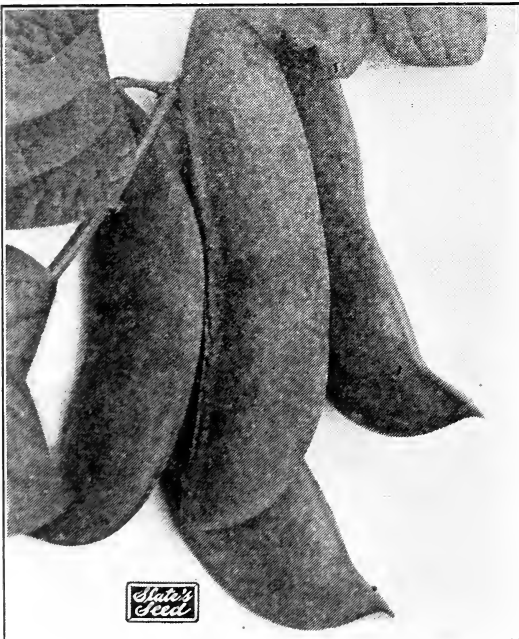
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$13.50 by express.

34—SIEVA or CAROLINA POLE.—The popular and prolific butterbean in a pole variety. This will yield longer than any lima known to us and one planting will last the entire summer. Beans small and produced in great abundance.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00 by express.

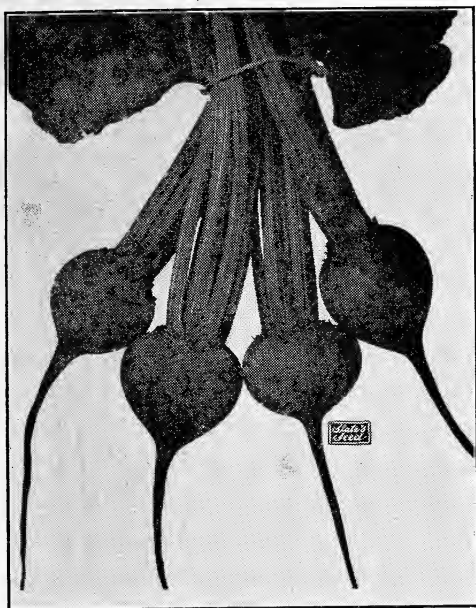
36—CHALLENGER POLE.—A most desirable bean for either home or market. It is similar to the Fordhook bush and one of the thick potato limas. It is more productive than the Fordhook.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00 by express.



Wilson Bush Lima Bean

Table Beets



Slate's Extra Early Red Ball

103—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY RED BALL.—In our trials we have found this to be the earliest of all beets, maturing edible roots some two weeks ahead of the Extra Early Egyptian. When young it is of medium size, but if left in the ground will grow until it measures six inches or more in diameter. The roots are smooth, have a deep red skin, is turnip shape, with deep red flesh of excellent quality. Particular gardeners will find their every requirement in this new introduction.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

107—DETROIT DARK RED.—Many growers use this for a forcing and early garden beet. It is not quite so early as the Extra Early Red Ball, but in all other respects is a good sort. Tops short and erect, being colored with red. Roots of medium size, globe shape, deep red smooth skin, and flesh of bright red and excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

109—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—One of the best main crop beets and is used more than any other sort for fall planting. It matures just a little later than the Extra Early Red Ball, is of turnip shape, with deep red skin, and crisp tender flesh of a deep crimson color. Makes one of the best sorts for storing for winter.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

110—LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—For those who prefer a long beet, nothing better can be had. This one is noted for its smooth skin, freedom from side rootlets, and bright red flesh which is considered by some to be far superior to that of the globe shape varieties. Excellent for pickles.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

The beet is a hardy vegetable and can be planted just as soon as heavy frosts are over. Or the seed may be started in the cold frame about four weeks before the plants are to be set out. Sow in shallow drills two feet apart and cover seed about one inch deep. Later thin plants to four inches apart and give frequent shallow cultivation. For the fall garden sow Extra Early Red Ball, Improved Early Blood Turnip, or Crosby's Egyptian in June. In the South, these roots may be left in the open ground all winter and lifted as needed. In the North, they should have some protection or be stored in a root cellar.

104—EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.—This variety is especially adapted to forcing or for early garden use. It has a small top, a deep red root, smooth, and grows to a normal size of about three inches in diameter. The roots are slightly flattened on top and bottom and have a deep red flesh with lighter shades.

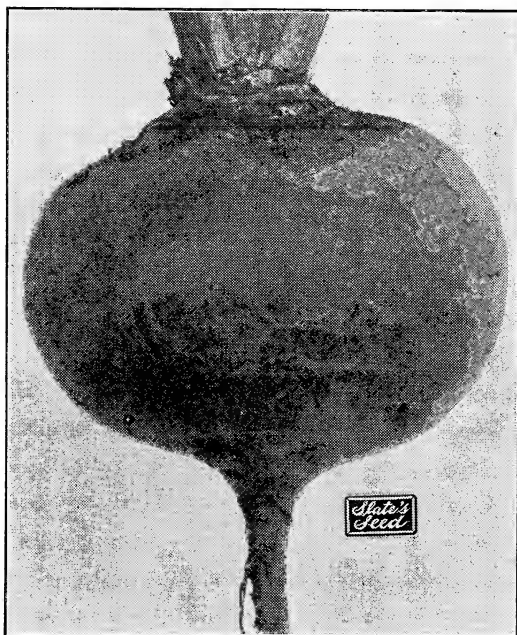
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

111.—WENZLEBEN SUGAR.—This is a standard sugar variety and may be grown for its sugar or for stock feeding. The high sugar content makes it excellent feed for stock. Roots of medium size, long, with broad shoulder, tapering to pointed root.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

105—SLATE'S IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—This is an excellent sort for second early or main crop. It matures a little later than the Extra Early Red Ball and Egyptian but in other respects is one of the best beets to be had. The roots are of medium size, turnip shape, smooth red skin, and crisp tender flesh of deep red.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.



Slate's Imp. Early Blood Turnip Beet

Cauliflower

This vegetable belongs to the cabbage family and may be grown in practically the same manner. It is more sensitive to cold and dry weather, however, and should be set not quite so early in the spring and in a moist cool situation. Tie up heads when they form so that light will be excluded and they will blanch.

150.—**EARLY SNOWBALL.**—One of the earliest and easiest varieties to grow. Can be used for both early and late planting. And will mature solid heads of medium size that blanch easily.

Pkt. 25c. oz. \$1.50, ¼ lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

Broccoli

120.—**SAINT VALENTINE.**—The Broccoli is a winter cauliflower and when grown in cool weather will make a much better yield than cauliflower. Cultivate like cauliflower and it will make a good yield of small heads suitable for cooking or pickling.

Pkt. 20c. oz. \$1.40, ¼ lb. \$4.50 postpaid.

Swiss Chard

112.—**LUCULLUS SWISS CHARD.**—This is one of the finest of vegetables. The large ribs are cooked and served like asparagus tips, while the other portions of the leaf makes excellent greens. It will remain in the garden through most of the winter and prove a valuable addition.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 90c postpaid.

Stock Beets

Stock Beets or Mangels should be grown on every farm where cattle are raised. They make the best of feed for cows and yield an enormous tonnage per acre. The soil should be very rich and well prepared. Open shallow rows two to three feet apart and drill the seed. Cover one inch and thin plants to stand eight inches apart. Give frequent cultivations with light harrow. Seed may be put in at any time between March 1 and June 15 at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre.

113.—**MAMMOTH LONG RED.**—A long red variety that grows to enormous size. Will yield a big crop of the best feed.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$4.00 by express.

114.—**GOLDEN TANKARD.**—Grows to enormous size and makes excellent feed. Roots very large and of golden yellow color. Is of the half long type and does not grow down so far into the ground.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$4.00 by express.



Mammoth Long Red Beet



Columbia Celery

Celery

This vegetable should have a place in every garden, because it uses space only after the early things are harvested and yields its crop at a time of the year when green vegetables are greatly needed. Sow seed during the late spring in a well-prepared bed where they can be watered if necessary. During mid-summer transplant to the field, setting plants in rows three feet apart and six to eight inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation and do everything possible to keep them growing. Rapid growth tends to make crisp, tender celery. Work the soil up about the plants but do not allow it to get into the bud. In the late fall, bank with leaves, straw, and soil or store in a root cellar.

152.—**GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.**—Perhaps the most popular of all celeries owing to its earliness and ease of blanching. We handle only American grown seed. The French stock being so doubtful as to germination. Grows to medium size, is very tender, and has a yellow shade, but almost white.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.40 postpaid.

153.—**COLUMBIA.**—This variety is especially adapted to the home garden and for local markets. It grows to medium size but branches and makes a very heavy, solid bunch. Stalks are tender, of fine flavor, and have the yellow shade seen in the self-blanching. Very early.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.75 postpaid.

154.—**IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.**—A fine large variety, maturing a little later than the Self-Blanching, but makes a big yield. Stalks tall, with solid large bunches, good flavor, and remarkably free from tough strings.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25 postpaid.

155.—**GIANT PASCAL.**—This is one of the largest and heaviest of celeries.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75 postpaid.

*Early Flat Dutch*

Cabbage

Sow the seed during the late winter or early spring in well-prepared and fertilized beds. To prepare the field for transplanting, apply a fertilizer containing Nitrogen 4 per cent, Phosphoric Acid 7 per cent, and Potash 9 per cent, at the rate of from one to two thousand pounds per acre. This may be applied either broadcast or in the rows. Prepare rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and set the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation, keeping the soil worked well up around the plants. An application of Stim-U-Plant will hasten the growth of the backward plants. For winter cabbage, sow the seed in June or July. For extra early spring use, sow the seed in September or October, and transplant in the early winter.

125—EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The Jersey Wakefield is one of the earliest cabbages known and is suited to the needs of both the market and the home gardener. Our American grown stock has been used for years by market gardeners, and we do not believe that a better strain of Wakefield can be found.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$20.00.

130—SLATE'S EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A large, heavy and productive cabbage. It makes the best yield of any of the early sorts. The heads are large, round, almost flat, and solid. It is not quite so early as the Charleston Wakefield, but makes a much better yield and is a sure header.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$18.00.

127—COPENHAGEN MARKET.—This is a new extra early variety which is fast taking the place of the Jersey Wakefield. It matures uniformly and produces large, round, solid heads. Under tests, we have planted this variety beside the Jersey Wakefield. The following spring we cut three average heads from each variety and weighed them. The Copenhagen Markets average from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each heavier than the Jersey Wakefields.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$25.00.

131—EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—This is one of the most profitable kinds for the market grower. Its good qualities and handsome appearance make it a good seller, while its ability to stand shipping and its enormous yield make it a favorite with the market growers. The heads are large, round, flat, solid and heavy.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$18.00.

126—LARGE or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—This is a larger but a later variety of the Wakefield strain. It produces heads similar in shape to the Jersey Wakefield, but much larger, and it is about ten days later. The leaves are thick, and it will stand more cold weather than any other cabbage.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$20.00.

128—EARLY SUMMER.—A second early cabbage that produces just a week or two later than the Early Jersey Wakefield but makes a head that averages about three times as heavy as that of the Early Wakefield. The heads are large, round, and slightly flattened. This makes an ideal second early variety for either home or market grower.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$18.00.

129—ALL SEASON.—A good variety for early, main crop, or late use. Heads very hard, heavy, and flat.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$18.00.

133—SLATE'S ALL HEAD EARLY.—For a general purpose cabbage nothing better can be found than this variety. It is early enough to fill practically all requirements for an early variety and is large enough to meet the demands for a large late kind. The heads are very large, flattened, solid and very heavy. The inner leaves are compactly folded and perfectly blanched. Its reliable heading qualities make it especially desirable for home growers and inexperienced gardeners.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid.

*Slate's All Head Early*

139—**SHORT STEM DANISH BALL HEAD.**—This is the best winter cabbage obtainable. Stems very short; heads medium size, but very hard, heavy, crisp and tender. Best keeper and the most popular for winter.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$25.00.

140—**MAMMOTH RED.**—This makes a most desirable variety for pickling, and it is extensively grown for market in some sections. The heads are large, round, solid, and of a deep red color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$30.00.

136—**SLATE'S LATE DRUMHEAD.**—This is a large heavy, late variety which is very hardy and will withstand the cold and frost of late fall. The heads are large, round, heavy and somewhat flattened on top. It is a good keeper and very desirable in every respect for the late garden.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$18.00.

134—**BURPEE'S SUREHEAD.**—This is an old standby which has been a general favorite for almost half a century. It produces large, round, slightly flattened heads which often weigh from 15 to 20 pounds.

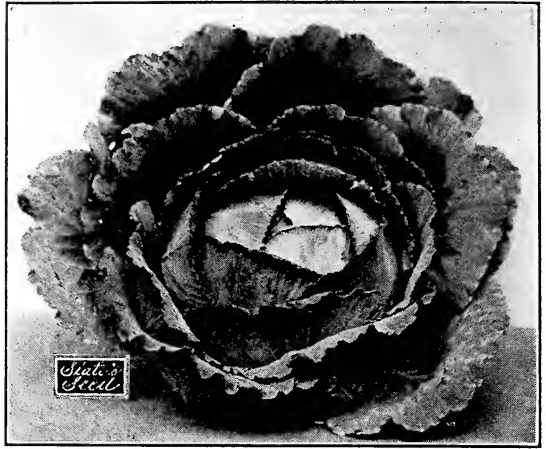
Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$20.00.

137—**LATE FLAT DUTCH.**—This is an ideal kind for late shipping. The heads are large, round, thick and flat. Its yield is even better than the Early Flat Dutch.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$18.00.

138—**PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.**—The vitamin content of this cabbage is greater than that of any other variety and for this reason it is highly desirable. The heads are large, solid, and heavy, made up of thick crumpled leaves. The inner leaves blanch and are very tender. Eat Savoy cabbage for health, because they lead the vegetable list in vitamins.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid.



Succession

135—**SUCCESSION.**—This is one of the best main crop or second early cabbage to be had. It is a large, solid, flat head variety that matures a little later than the Charleston Wakefield but makes an enormous yield. It can be grown in the winter like the Wakefield and its yield makes it an especially good sort for market. It is said to be one of the surest headers and produces better under adverse conditions than any other sort.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$20.00 by express.

141—**PETSAI KINSHUI.**—This is a most desirable variety of the Chinese Cabbage. Heads very large, compact, and blanch easily. Plant and cultivate like cabbage, but tie up heads to blanch. Can be cooked or eaten green in place of lettuce.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$25.00.

Brussels Sprouts

Sow seed during June or July in well-prepared bed and transplant as soon as large enough. Set in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage and it will give a good crop of delicious sprouts in the fall and winter.

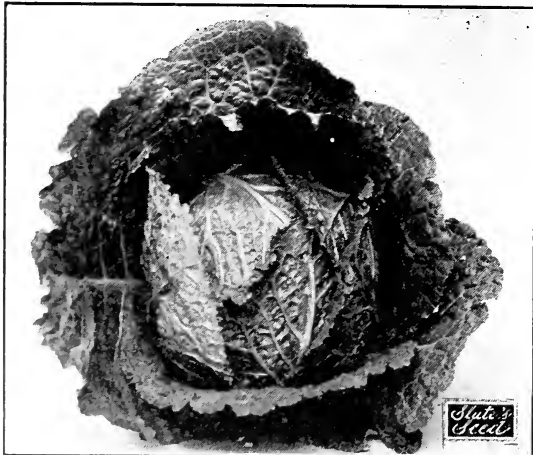
121—**DWARF IMPROVED or LONG ISLAND.**—This is the surest cropper known and produces a compact mass of tender sprouts of choice quality. These are far better than cabbage.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

Celeraic

151—**GIANT PRAGUE CELERAIC.**—The turnip rooted celery is quite valuable for cooking and keeps better than others. Sow seed and handle like celery except it is not necessary to bank. Store in root cellar or leave in open and use as needed after roots attain two inches or more in diameter.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.80 postpaid.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy



Improved Long Orange Carrot

Collards

Collards may be sowed in the open ground at almost any time of spring or summer. Sow in drills from 12 to 24 inches apart and cover about one inch deep. Later thin plants to six or eight inches apart in the row.

156—*TRUE GEORGIA*.—The old reliable of the collards. It grows very large and produces excellent greens. As the leaves are pulled others take their places.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$8.00.

157—*NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM*.—The stems are very short; the leaves are large and spreading, the plants are very hardy and able to withstand both drought and cold. Often called Cabbage Collard.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$10.00.

Corn Salad

158—*LARGE ROUND LEAVED*.—A quick growing substitute for lettuce. Seed should be sowed very early in the spring in light, rich soil. Or it may be seeded during the fall and covered with straw or leaves and used during the winter.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c postpaid.

Carrots

Sow in a rich, sandy loam which has been well mured the previous year. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized before seeding, because the seed are very small, and there is danger of covering them too deep. Sow in drills 24 in. apart at the rate of one ounce to every 100 feet of row. After the plants attain some size, thin them to 6 or 8 inches apart and give frequent shallow cultivation. The time for seeding extends from early spring to the middle of the summer.

145—*DANVER'S HALF LONG*.—The roots are smooth, 8 to 10 inches long, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is fine grained, sweet and of the very best quality. This is an excellent variety either for the home garden or for the market.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$8.00.

148—*EARLY SCARLET HORN*.—One of the best carrots for extra early use or for forcing. It is the earliest in cultivation and makes small growth of tops, medium size root which is rather long, and of a reddish yellow color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$8.00.

146—*CHANTENAY*.—Suited to either garden or field culture. It makes a good yield and is often used for stock feed. It has a medium sized top, small neck, stump root, and a broad thick shoulder. The roots are of an orange color, and the flesh is of good quality.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$8.00.

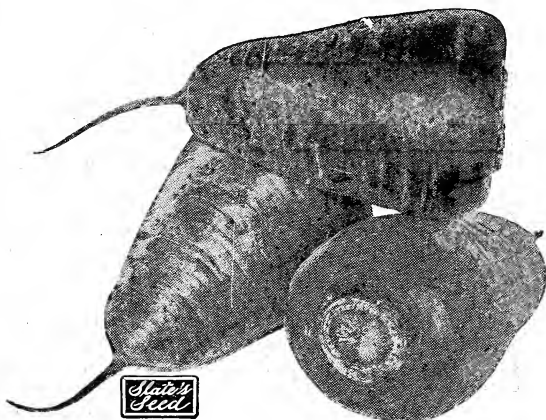
147—*IMPROVED LONG ORANGE*.—This is one of the most popular sorts for table use; therefore it is especially recommended to home gardeners. The roots are long, smooth and tapering. The flesh is very tender and crisp and of a beautiful orange color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$8.00.

Cress

159—*FINE CURLED UPLAND*.—A most desirable and easy grown garnish. Leaves nicely curled and cut and have a pleasing pungent taste. Sow in a corner of the garden during the spring or early summer.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c postpaid.



Danver's Half Long Carrot

Garden Corn

Good corn can be grown by anyone who has good rich land, well manured, carefully prepared, and who cultivates his crop frequently. Prepare rows three feet apart and drop two or three kernels every twelve inches. Later thin to two feet apart in the row. Early and late plantings should be thicker than main crop, because at these seasons it is harder to get the seed to germinate properly. For the early plantings, the dent varieties are best, because they will stand more cold, wet weather than the sugar corns. For main crop, however, there is nothing better than sugar corn. To have good tender corn on the table all summer, continue to make small plantings every two weeks from early spring until two months before frost is due in the fall.

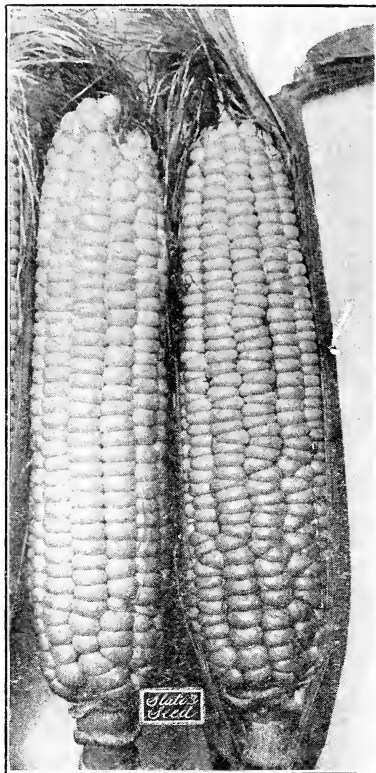
DENT VARIETIES

47—*BLANDS EXTRA EARLY*.—Said by many growers to be the very earliest corn in cultivation. It makes a small stalk and medium size ear but comes in about two weeks ahead of most early corns and proves most welcome for the first and last plantings of the season.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lb. 95c postpaid. 15 lbs. \$1.40, bu. \$5.00 by express.

40—*ADAMS EXTRA EARLY*.—A popular variety for the early planting that is noted for its hardy nature. It will withstand both cold and wet to a remarkable degree and produce a good crop of medium sized ears. Practically as early as the Blands.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lb. 95c postpaid. 15 lbs. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00 by express.



Adams Early

41—*ADAMS EARLY*.—A very early, but exceptionally large strain of the Adams corn and we believe it to be the best for early plantings. This variety comes just about a week later than the Adams Extra Early, but makes a very large ear. It is a dent variety, but produces a corn of tender, delicious quality. For both market and home growers it is a valuable variety and should be planted liberally for early use. Stalks grow about six to eight feet tall and bear from one to three large ears. Matures in about 65 days.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 95c postpaid. 15 lbs. \$1.50, bu. \$4.50 by express.

42—*TRUCKERS FAVORITE*.—The most popular of all the dent corns. It makes a good tall stork with large ear and matures about one week later than the Adams Early. It makes a most desirable field corn for late planting or for market. Its yield is as good as the average field corn and it matures in about eighty days.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 95c postpaid. 15 lbs. \$1.50, bu. \$4.50 by express.

43—*SNOWFLAKE*.—An early field corn that is much used for gardens. It grows larger than even the Truckers Favorite and makes better ears. About ten days later than Truckers Favorite in maturing.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 95c postpaid. 15 lbs. \$1.25, bu. \$3.50 by express.

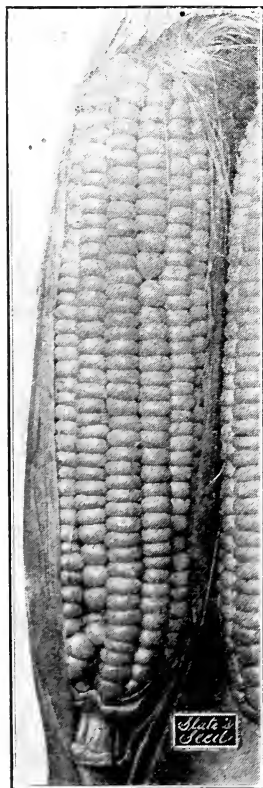
SUGAR VARIETIES

44—*GOLDEN BANTAM*.—A yellow sugar corn that has for years been the ideal of American gardeners. Stalks grow to about five feet, bear several ears each, and mature their crop in a very short time. It is considered the earliest of the sweet corns today. Ears of medium size, from six to eight inches long, and irregularly filled with large golden grains. It possesses a flavor not found in other corns and in all respects is an excellent home garden variety.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$2.40, 50 lbs. \$7.00 by express.

49—*HOWLING MOB*.—An old main crop variety with every requirement that a good sugar corn should have. It makes a good growth of stalk, is very prolific, and bears large ears crowded irregularly with fine white grains. It is good for second early or main crop plantings for both home and market gardeners and is old and reliable.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$2.00, 50 lbs. \$5.50 by express.



Truckers Favorite

*De Lues Golden Giant*

50—*DE LUES GOLDEN GIANT*.—This is a new variety which bears many of the good characteristics of the Golden Bantam, but is a great improvement over that sort in size. The stalks grow larger than those of the Golden Bantam, are just as prolific, and the ears are much larger, but retain the fine flavor of the Bantam. In point of earliness, we believe it to be just as early as the Golden Bantam and we know it produces a much larger ear. This variety will find a ready place in both home and market gardens.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.40. 50 lbs. \$9.00 by express.

48—*BLACK MEXICAN*.—A second early sort making a good stalk and large ears. When green the corn is not black but of a dark color. This sort has a following and people who use it one year demand it again so we are confident that it has merits worthy of a trial.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$2.00, 50 lbs. \$5.50 by express.

45—*COUNTRY GENTLEMAN*.—One of the most popular main crop sweet corns in cultivation. Stalks grow tall and bear several large ears of from eight to ten inches, which are irregularly crowded with pearly white grains. The grains are very small and long. Cob small. The only objection to it is in the fact that the seed being so narrow and wrinkled makes it hard to germinate as good as other corns. Therefore, when planting it, use more seed.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.75, 50 lbs. \$11.00 by express.

46—*STOWELL'S EVERGREEN*.—We have never seen any sweet corn that possessed the robust stalk, large ear, and good quality corn that this one does. It is not early but makes an excellent sort for main crop and late use and is the best of all for canning. It will remain longer in the edible stage than any other. The stalks are as tall and robust as those of field varieties with large leafy fodder and bearing several ears each. The ears are the largest of any of the sweet corns, with long rows of large white kernels set straight upon the cob.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.75, 50 lbs. \$11.00 by express.

POP CORN

51—*SLATE'S WHITE RICE*.—This is an ideal kind for popping or for growing for poultry feed. It is very prolific, bearing a number of ears to each small stalk. Ears are of medium size and well filled with pearly white grains, which are pointed. An ideal sort for the kids to grow and store for winter.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 95c postpaid. 15 lbs. \$1.85 by express.

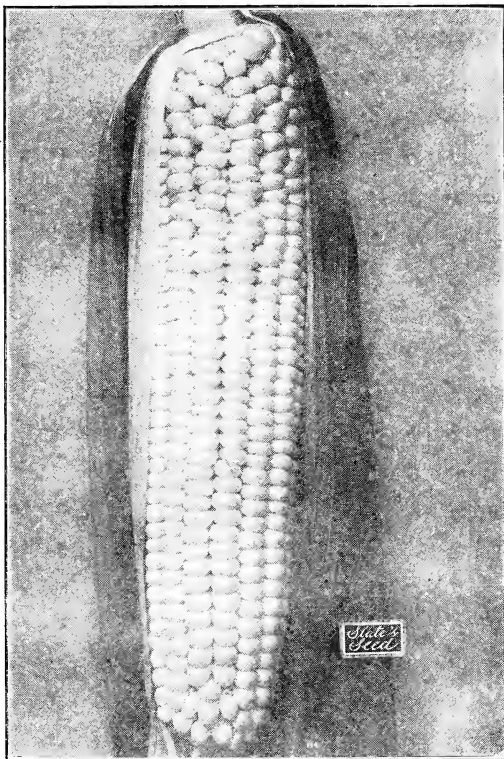
52—*GOLDEN QUEEN*.—Similar in all respects to the above sort except that its grains are of a beautiful golden yellow color. Some prefer the golden color. It is pure white when popped.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 95c postpaid. 15 lbs. \$1.85 by express.

Dandelion

176—*AMERICAN IMPROVED*.—An improved sort that has large thick leaves of the best quality. The dandelion has a peculiar taste that is greatly liked by many people.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

*Stowells Evergreen*

Cucumbers

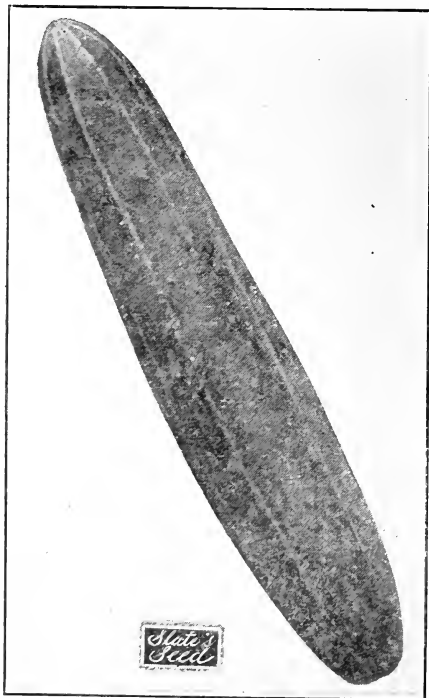
The soil selected for Cucumbers should be a light sand or sand loam. Barnyard litter makes the best fertilizer. Prepare large hills about six feet apart each way, and plant from eight to ten seed in each hill. After the plants get beyond danger from insects, thin to four plants per hill and give shallow cultivation until the vines begin to run. The time for seeding extends from just after the last frost in spring until August. Cucumbers are very susceptible to insect attacks and should be sprayed as soon as the bugs appear and as often as they are found. See spray section of this book for material and instructions.

166—*SLATE'S EARLY FORTUNE*.—We consider this the best and most popular market cucumber grown. It is one of the earliest to produce, very productive, and the fruit is far above that of any other variety in both quality and appearance. The vines are hardy and resist disease to a remarkable extent. The fruit is regular in size, matures uniformly, rather long and of a deep green color, which it holds for days after being pulled. In quantity, quality, appearance and market value this cucumber cannot be equaled.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

167—*EARLY CLUSTER*.—An early, small and very prolific variety. It is an excellent kind for the home garden. The vines are extremely hardy and produce their fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is small and of a much better quality than the larger ones. They make excellent pickles or the tenderest when sliced.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$9.50 by express.



Improved Long Green Cucumber



Slate's Extra Early White Spine Cucumber

165—*SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE*.—One of the earliest and best cucumbers in cultivation. Our strain has been bred and perfected to meet the exacting needs of market growers and is now used by some of the most critical. Its uniformity, appearance, and good quality recommend it just as highly to the home grower as to the man who grows for market. The fruit is from medium size to large, uniform shape, a clear green color shading to a light spot at the tip and matures along with the earliest.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

168—*DAVIS PERFECT*.—This cucumber is old and reliable. It seems to hold friends among both the home and market gardeners. It is noted for the perfect fruit it produces. The fruit is long, rather slender, of a beautiful deep green color, and has few seed.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

169—*KLONDIKE*.—This is a popular early variety of the White Spine type, which many growers prefer to any of the other sorts. The vines are hardy and productive. The fruit is about eight inches long, of a dark green color even at the tip; stands shipping almost as well as Early Fortune, and is uniform in size and growth. In all respects it is a good shipping cucumber.

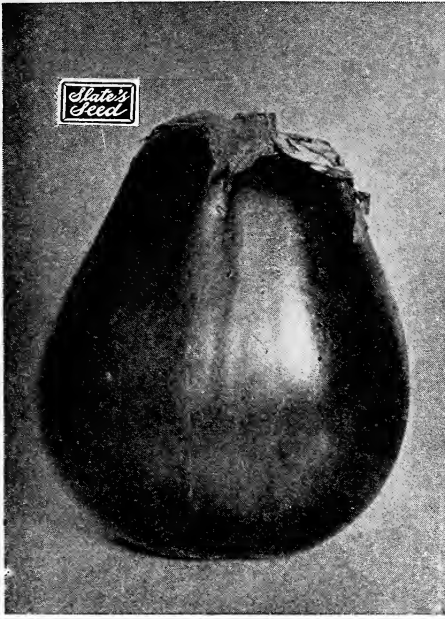
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

170—*FORDHOOK FAMOUS*.—Where a large smooth cucumber is wanted for home use, nothing better can be found than this sort. It is rather early maturing a little after our White Spine but produces a big crop of large, light green fruit. The fruit is of medium length, large, smooth, dark green at stem shading to almost white tip with crisp, tender flesh. For slicing nothing better can be found and it is also valuable for cutting up for pickles.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

172—*IMPROVED LONG GREEN*.—This is an old sort but still the most popular cucumber in cultivation. It makes an ideal sort for cutting up for pickles or for slicing and no other variety offers the big yield of enormous fruit that this does. The fruit is from ten to fifteen inches long, has a deep green color, and crisp tender flesh. It is rather late in maturing but its yield and fine fruit readily offset this disadvantage. Every home gardener should make at least one planting of this grand variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.45 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$12.50 by express.



New York Improved Spineless Egg Plant

Cucumbers—Cont'd

171—**CHICAGO PICKLING**.—A standard late variety which combines all the qualities which go to make up an ideal pickling cucumber. The vines are hardy and very productive. The fruit runs from small to medium size, and can often be pickled whole.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

173—**JAPANESE CLIMBING**.—A most novel and useful variety combined. It makes a strong vigorous vine that climbs readily on trellis or wire. Yields a good crop of very long, smooth fruit which is netted similar to a cantaloupe when ripe. Fruit is of excellent flavor and good for slicing or for cutting for pickles.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.45 postpaid.

174—**WEST INDIA GHERKIN**.—A small fruited prickly variety used for pickling whole. Its fruit is never over two or three inches long and is covered with spines.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.45 postpaid.

Kohl Rabi

This makes a most delicious dish for early spring or late fall use. It makes bulbs or roots similar to a turnip but of better flavor. Sow seed in shallow rows and thin to four inches apart in the row. Will mature in about six weeks from planting.

190—**EARLY WHITE VIENNA**.—Bulbs of medium size with thin green skin. Flesh pure white and very tender.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid.

Endive

177—**BROAD LEAVED**.—The heads are large and the leaves are very broad and thick with white mid-ribs. Excellent for soups, salads, or garnishing.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

Egg Plant

Sow the seed in hot bed as soon as warm weather comes, but do not be in too great a hurry. They require warm weather to germinate properly. As soon as large enough transplant to a cold frame or directly to the garden. Rows should be three feet apart and plants should be set from two to three feet apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and work the soil up around the stems. If insects begin to eat them, apply Bug Death.

178—**NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS**.—Plants of low spreading growth and entirely spineless. Fruit is large, smooth, and of a deep purple color. A good sort for either home or market growers.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

179—**BLACK BEAUTY**.—A popular variety of vigorous growth that holds its fruit well off the ground. Fruit large, smooth, of excellent quality, and a purplish black color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50 postpaid.

Kale

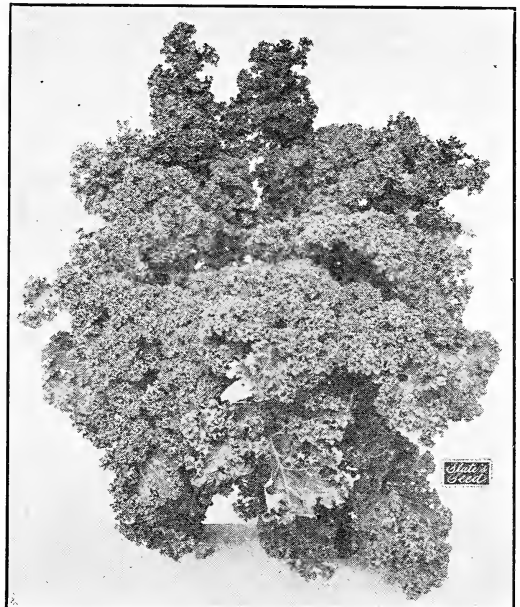
A hardy vegetable of very simple culture yet it supplies the table with some of the very best greens and at a time when other things are scarce. Sow in beds or shallow rows eighteen inches apart. Seeding may be done in early spring or fall and the greens will be ready for use in a few weeks.

188—**DWARF CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK**.—A dwarf spreading plant growing about eighteen inches tall with very long spreading leaves. Leaves curled and crimped and have a delicious flavor.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

189—**DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN**.—Another dwarf plant of hardy habits. It has long spreading leaves that make the best of tender greens. Will stand more cold weather than any other variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.



Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk Kale

Lettuce

The heading varieties should be started very early in the spring in a hot bed or cold frame. When plants are about three inches high, transplant to well-prepared rows in the garden, setting them ten inches apart in the row. The loose or curled varieties may be seeded in shallow rows or in cold frame and used from there. In order to have crisp, tender lettuce, it is essential that the plant be kept growing as fast as possible. Any check in the growth tends to make it tough. Use Stim-U-Plant to improve your lettuce beds.

195—**BIG BOSTON**.—One of the earliest and best of head lettuce. The leaves are large and form a compact head which blanches perfectly.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$20.00 by express.

196—**HANSON**.—A popular variety making a large compact head which blanches easily and will remain upon the hill a long time before going to seed.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$12.50 by express.

197—**W'AYAHEAD**.—A very fine early variety making large heads which are formed by large tender leaves being closely folded together. Blanches to a rich yellowish shade and makes one of the best varieties for forcing.

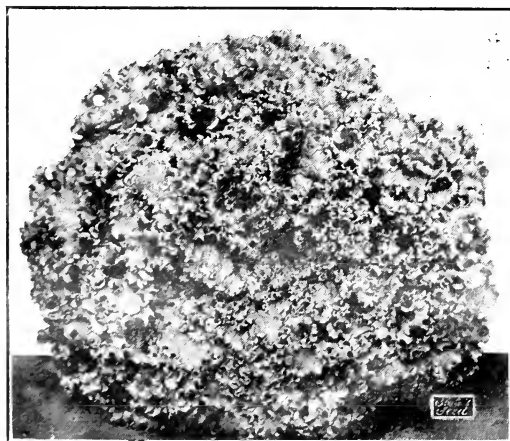
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

200—**SALAMANDER**.—A variety especially suited for garden culture and one that will stand a great deal of hot weather. Forms large compact heads, well blanched, and will stand upon the hill a long time before becoming unfit for use.

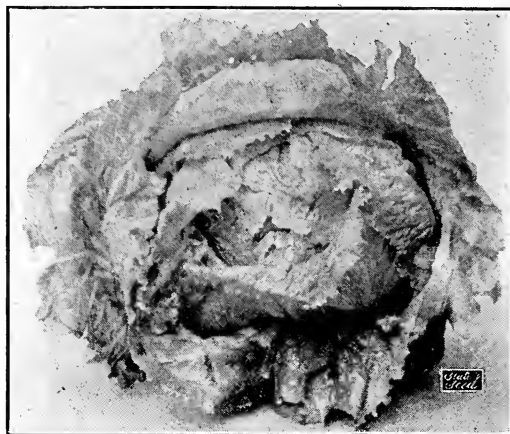
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

199—**NEW YORK IMPROVED** or **LOS ANGELES**.—One of the largest of the heading sorts and much used by market growers. The heads are very large, compact, and formed by large leaves which are frilled about the edges. Blanches easily and makes a good sort for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid.



Prize Head Early



Iceberg Lettuce

198—**ICEBERG**.—This variety makes the largest heads of any and is considered the best general purpose lettuce to be had. It was introduced some years ago and has become so popular that it commands a premium on all markets. For both home and market growers there is nothing better. The heads are very solid and made up of perfectly blanched leaves of the very tenderest quality. It stands both cold and hot weather unusually well, and we highly recommend it for both early and late sowing.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50 postpaid.

Loose or Curled Varieties

201—**PRIZE HEAD EARLY**.—Leaves are large, crumpled and curled and of a bright green color tinged with red at the edges. It is very early and its unusual colorings makes it a most desirable sort for garnishing.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75 postpaid.

202—**EARLY CURLED SIMPSON**.—An early sort making large curled leaves of a beautiful light green color. It is very tender and in all respects a most desirable variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

Gourds

185—**NEST EGG**.—A small gourd about the size of an egg and make good nest eggs or may be used in darning.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c postpaid.

186—**SUGAR TROUGH**.—Makes many useful containers or decorations. Shell is very hard but thin and light and can be carved into many shapes.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c postpaid.

187—**DISH CLOTH**.—The fibrous interior of this kind makes good sponges or similar material for washing.

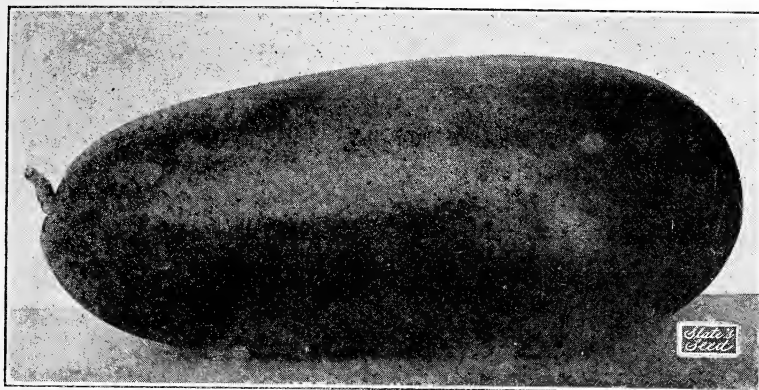
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c postpaid.

Leek

191—**AMERICAN FLAG**.—This is one of the largest and best of the leek family. Tops are beautifully curled. Roots thick, mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid.

Watermelons



Tom Watson Watermelon

around the hills. One ounce of seed plants about twenty-five hills; three to five pounds per acre. Insects will often destroy a perfect stand of watermelons almost overnight. These bugs attack the plant right at the ground and suck the sap until the plant dies. For some years we have experimented with insecticides and have finally found one that will kill these bugs and save the watermelons. It is a nicotine dust that should be applied late in the evening when the bugs are at work. Use a Feeney or other make dust gun so as to throw the dust under the vines and on the bugs. Full details of how to keep the bugs off watermelon vines are given in the spray material section of this book. By all means look it up and have some of this material on hand when the melons are planted.

227—TOM WATSON.—This is the most popular for shipping and is used by many home gardeners. Its enormous size, handsome shape, luscious flavor and ability to stand shipping have made it immensely popular. It is both early and productive. Its rich, luscious flavor makes it an excellent eating melon. The flesh is deep red, crisp and very tender. It is far sweeter than the average shipping melons, and is so generally used that buyers recognize it and are willing to pay more for it than for most other sorts. It grows very large, oblong, and has a dark green color. The seed are dark.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

234—IRISH GREY.—A new melon that has proved its merits. The Irish Grey combines the large size, productiveness and good shipping qualities of the Tom Watson with the excellent quality flesh and sweetness of the Kleckley Sweets. It is a melon that will appeal alike to home growers and those who grow melons for shipping. The color is a light greenish grey. The flesh is very crisp, free from strings, and surpassingly sweet. If you want something different and better in watermelons try Irish Grey.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.50 by express.

225—HARRIS EARLIEST.—This is an extra early melon which does not compare with the later sorts in quality, but generally pays a handsome profit on the early market. We consider the quality fair, but its earliness makes it welcome either for home use or on the market. The fruit grows to a medium size, is oval, and striped with dark green and gray. The flesh is of a bright red color with black seed. It is one of the earliest varieties known, and we recommend it for early planting.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

229.—FLORIDA FAVORITE.—The melons grow from medium size to large, long, and are of a dark green color, which is mottled and striped with lighter shades. The rind is thin but firm. The flesh is of a beautiful scarlet color, solid, tender and very sweet. The seed are white. It is second early, a good producer, and especially desirable for home use.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

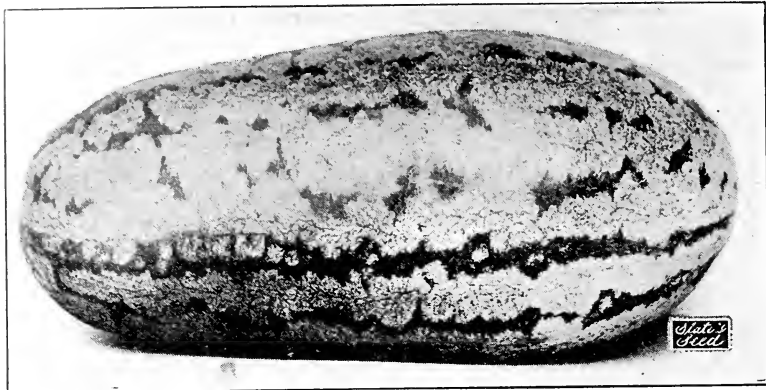


Excell

233—GEORGIA RATTLESLAKE or GYPSY.

—It belongs to the shipping type, having a rather thick rind, and has no equal for the late market. The melons are large and oblong. The skin is of a dark green color, mottled and striped with lighter shades. It is one of the best keeping melons known, and produces an enormous crop. The seed are white with black eyes. The flesh ranks with Tom Watson in eating qualities. For late melons, you cannot get a better one.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

**Georgia Rattleslake**

232—LIGHT ICING.—Also known as Jordan's Gray Monarch. This is a large long melon with a mottled gray skin. It can be used for local market and makes an especially good sort for home use. Flesh bright red color and very sweet.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

235—SWEETHEART.—An old favorite in the home garden and for shipping. The melons are large, oval, flattened at the ends and of a light green color veined with darker shades. Rind medium thin but strong. Flesh bright red, of good quality, and sweet. Seed black.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

230—JACKSON.—The bright red flesh of this old variety is crisp and sweet, making it an ideal sort for the home garden or for local market. The melons are medium size to large, long, and of a bright green color. The flesh is bright red, firm and sweet ripening close to the rind which is rather thin. This is an old favorite of many particular growers which none of the newer sorts have been able to replace. It is a rather early variety, producing along with Florida Favorites and Kleckleys Sweets and the few seed present in the melons are white.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

228—KECKLEY SWEETS.—Also known as Monte Cristo. This, in our opinion, is the very best home garden and local market variety to be had. The melons grow large, oblong, and have a dark green color. The rind is very thin. The flesh is a bright scarlet, crisp, and sweeter than that of any other variety. Contains but few seed and these are white. We highly recommend it to home growers.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

226—EXCELL.—The melons are large, of an oblong shape and have a dark green skin. In general appearance it strongly resembles the Tom Watson but some growers claim that it is both a sweeter and larger melon than the Watson. It has medium thick rind and will stand shipping or can be used for local markets. The flesh is of a beautiful red color, crisp and tender and just as sweet or sweeter than that of the Tom Watson. Its large size, handsome appearance and vigorous habits of growth have already made this one of the most popular varieties. This is a hybrid, however, containing both white and black seed and the type is not very well set as yet. As a rule the melons are all uniform and good but some off types may appear.

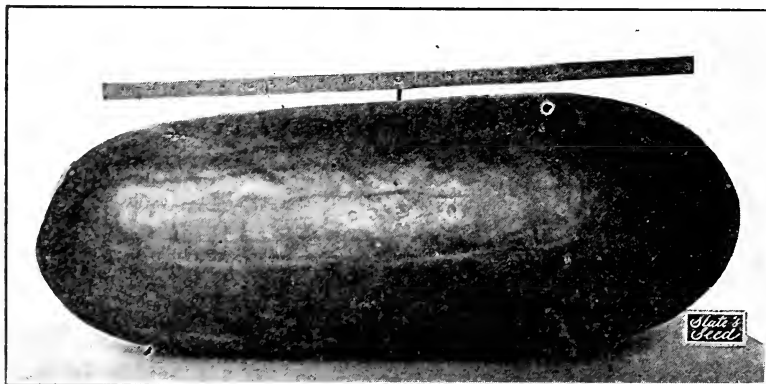
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.50 by express.

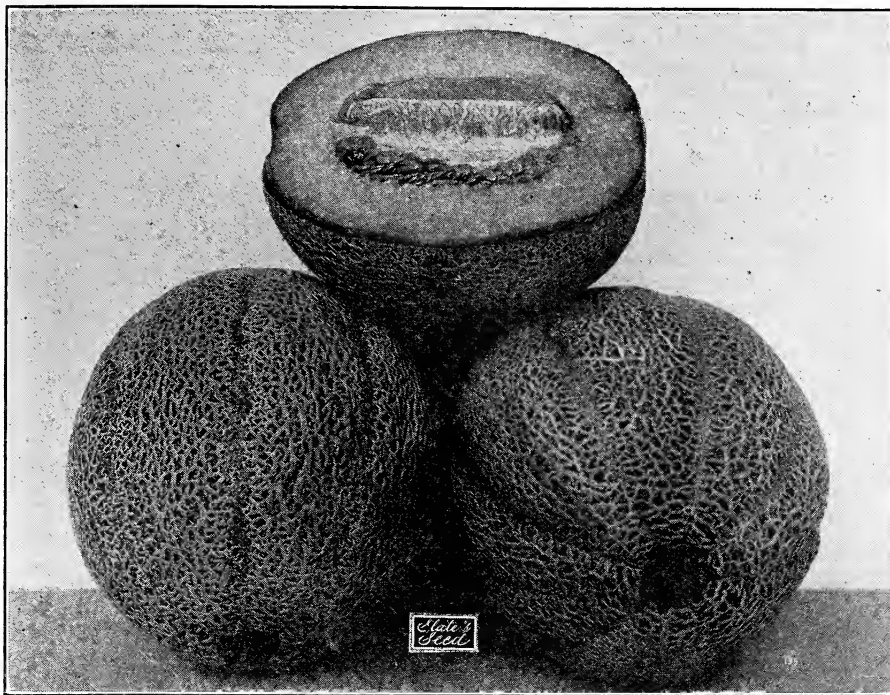
236—ALABAMA SWEET.—One of the most popular of watermelons in the South. It grows very large. Fruit is long and striped in light and dark green. Flesh sweet and bright red. Seed white. It makes a good market or shipping melon or a fine big melon for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

231—HALBERT HONEY.—In general appearance and quality of meat this is a close second of Keckley Sweets. It is very hard to tell the melons apart and about the only difference is found in the seed. Halbert Honey seed have a blackeye or dark eye which is not true of Keckley Sweets. The melons grow large, are long and have a dark green skin. The meat is a bright red, crisp, and very sweet with white seed that have a dark eye. It ranks as one of the best sorts for home use and local market.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

**Keckley Sweets**



Slate's Early Netted Gem Cantaloupe

Cantaloupes

Cantaloupes are very tender and should not be planted in the open ground until the weather becomes warm. However, extra early crops may be produced by starting the seed in trays, window boxes or paper pots and resetting the plants. A light rich sand loam is the best soil. Hills should be prepared four feet apart each way. Chop a handful of manure or fertilizer into the top of each hill, and plant the seed six to ten in each hill, covering them one inch deep. After the first two or three leaves of the plant have taken on their shape, thin to three plants per hill. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the vines begin to spread over the hill, making further cultivation impossible.

See Spray Material section of this book for a good insecticide to kill the bugs that destroy the cantaloupe vines every year. These insects cause great damage and can readily be controlled by dusting.

205—EXTRA EARLY HANOVER.—A popular green fleshed melon for early market or home use. It is among the first to mature and makes fruit of medium to large size, evenly ribbed, and covered with coarse netting. In shape it is round, but slightly flattened at the ends. Flesh of very good quality.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

207—SLATE'S EARLY NETTED GEM.—This is a melon of the finest Rockyford strain which has been developed to meet our eastern conditions. We believe it to be better adapted to our soils and climate than the true Rockyford. Yet it retains the high flavor and excellent quality of the parent strain. It is an early and prolific sort and will do for either home, local market, or for shipping. The fruit is of medium size, almost round, and thickly netted. The flesh is thick, fine grained, green, and has that delicious spicy flavor.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

206—EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—An extra early variety of the popular Hackensack melon. It grows large and matures among the first. Fruit round, slightly flattened at the ends, and covered with coarse netting. Flesh of good quality and sweet.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

208—EXTRA EARLY JENNY LIND.—Also known as the Nutmeg, deriving its name from its rich flavor. This is one of the earliest melons known and good for either home use or for the early market. The fruit is small, round and slightly flattened at the ends. The flesh is dark green and very sweet.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

209—EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK.—This is one of the finest market melons known to me. For a shipping melon it cannot be surpassed, since it combines all of the good qualities which a shipper should have, such as size, shape, netting, freedom from prominent ribs, and firm, sweet flesh. The flesh is thick, firm and sweet, with a small seed cavity. It is noted for its uniformity in both size and ripening habit, and is a heavy yielder.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

210—CHAMPION MARKET.—This is an ideal melon for the home market. It is rather large for shipping, but commands top market prices on local markets. The flesh is moderately thick, of a beautiful green color and a rich sweet flavor. It ranks among the most productive, and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller.

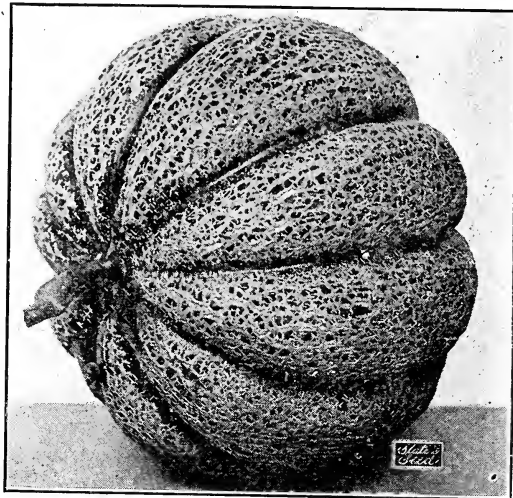
Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

212—HONEY DEW MELON.—This is one of the most delicious of all melons. It is practically new and few people have ever tried it. It is late in maturing and at least ninety days is required for its growth. Plant like cantaloupes and pull when the blossom end begins to get slightly soft. Can be stored and kept for a week or more before eating. The melons are large, rather long, and have a yellowish or creamy white smooth skin. The flesh is thick and has a rich sweet flavor such as you have never tasted in any other melon.

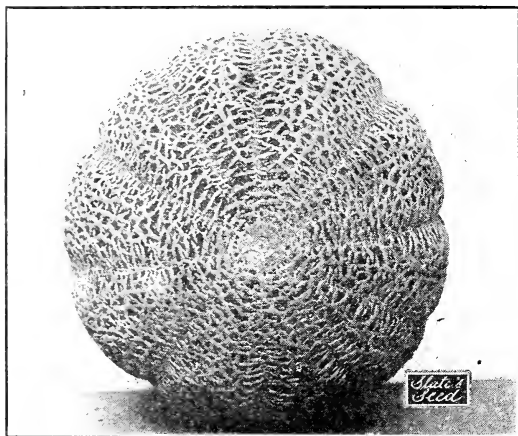
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.30 postpaid. 10 lbs. by express \$10.00.

216—LARGE HACKENSACK—Also known as Turks Cap. This is the largest of our cantaloupes and in every respect a good melon. Vines grow vigorous and are productive, bearing large, round melons that are slightly flat at the ends and covered with coarse netting. The flesh is thick, highly flavored and sweet. It is most too large for shipping but makes an ideal melon for local market and home use.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.



Large Hackensack Cantaloupe



Ideal Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

217—ACME or BALTIMORE MARKET.—Also known as the Anne Arundel. This is a large green flesh melon of the second early or main crop sort. The melons are rather large, inclined to be long or pointed at the ends, and covered with coarse netting. Flesh of excellent quality, thick and sweet. Vines are very productive and it is known as a sure cropper.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

211—EXTRA EARLY KNIGHT.—This is an early cantaloupe of the shipping type, but it is generally found in the home garden. The melons are of a medium size, thickly netted and oval shape. The flesh is a rich green, thick and very sweet.

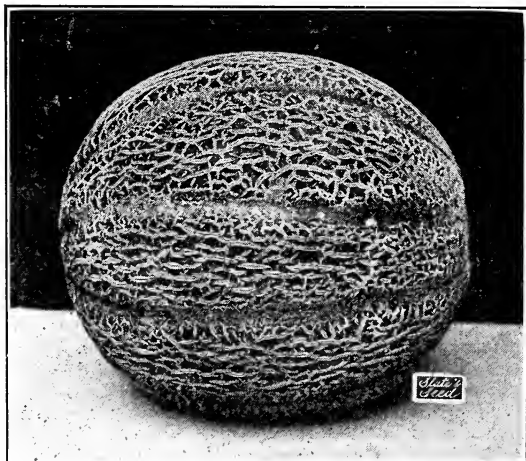
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

214—IDEAL ROCKY FORD.—Many people are such firm believers in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupes that they will have no other sort. For them I offer this, one of the best of its kind. It is a general purpose melon, good for home gardens, home market or for shipping. The flesh is firm, sweet, fine grained and of a beautiful green color. Its flavor is rich and spicy. It produces an enormous crop and in all respects is an excellent melon.

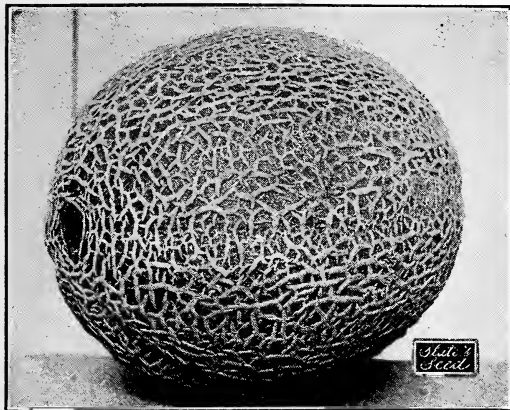
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

213—SLATE'S GOLD LINED NETTED ROCK.—The market gardener who wishes to secure the top market prices, and the home gardener who wishes the sweetest, the most solid and the most deliciously flavored melon, cannot do better than to get this one. It is a true Rocky Ford. It is free from deep ribs, has perfect netting and the ideal shape for shipping. It attains a good crating size and has all the requirements for a market melon. The flesh is green, with a thin golden lining next to the seed cavity. The thick, tender flesh is sweet and has a rich, luscious flavor. This melon is uniformly good and not like some varieties—good one season and tasteless the next. Of course, soil and weather conditions affect its quality, just as they do other sorts, but this one comes nearer to being always good than any cantaloupe we have ever seen. Its ripening habits are uniform. Practically every melon is of the same size.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.35 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$11.00 by express.



Gold Lined Netted Rock Cantaloupe

*Edwards Perfecto Muskmelon*

SALMON FLESH VARIETIES

223—EDWARDS PERFECTO.—A new type of the salmon fleshed Rocky Ford which is destined to find great favor with both market and home growers. The melons are of medium size, heavily netted and have no ribs. The seed cavity is small and triangular. The flesh is very thick, sweet, tender and spicy. The commercial grower will find in this a melon that has uniform size, good quality, handsome appearance and every shipping requisite. The home grower will find it a medium size melon that is uniformly good, very sweet, and far more reliable than many of the larger sorts.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$15.00 by express.

221—HOODOO.—One of the most desirable of all of the salmon flesh melons. It makes a vigorous growth of vine and resists blight to a remarkable degree, thus giving a good crop where many other sorts fail. It is equally well adapted to home and market gardens and makes one of the best shipping melons to be had. The fruit is of medium size, oval, closely covered with fine netting, with a firm thin rind. The flesh is thick, of salmon color, very firm and sweet. Its fine quality and hardy nature should appeal to every grower.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

218—MILLER'S CREAM or OSAGE.—A popular old favorite for the home garden and local market. Fruits are large, slightly ribbed, thinly netted, and of oval shape. The rind is thin but firm and of a deep green color. The flesh is thick, sweet, of a rich salmon color, and has the fine flavor of the muskmelon. It ranks as one of the largest of the muskmelons.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

222—BANANA.—This is a long melon of novel appearance and a very good eating melon also. The fruit is very long, often measuring three feet in length, and very smooth yellow skin with practically no ribs. It resembles an enormous banana. The flesh is thin but of very good flavor, but nothing to compare with the other varieties in this respect.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

220—FORDHOOK.—The fruit is rather large, round, with flattened ends and covered with coarse netting. The flesh is thick, sweet, of an orange-yellow color, and fine flavor. This melon has won great favor as a home garden variety and for local markets. It is noted for its small seed cavity and firm flesh. The vines are vigorous and productive.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

219—EMERALD GEM.—The earliest of all the muskmelons and in many respects a most desirable sort for the main crop. It has vigorous vines which produce a quantity of the melons. The fruit is of medium size, only slightly ribbed, and very thinly netted with an emerald green color which shows a yellow shade after ripening. The flesh is thick, very sweet, and highly flavored. Fruit slightly flattened at the ends and almost round. For early market and home use nothing more desirable can be found.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

Mustard

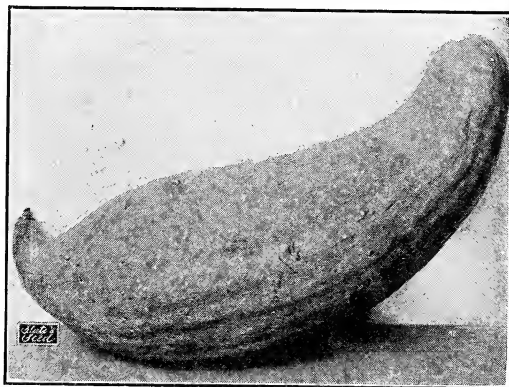
This ranks as a most important garden crop owing to the very short time in which it can be matured. For very early spring and late fall use it makes a most valuable addition to the garden and its greens are as good as turnip or kale. Mustard should be seeded either broadcast or in shallow drills. Sowing may be done at almost any time of the year and it will make greens in from four to six weeks from sowing.

203—SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—A beautifully curled and crimped variety that grows rapidly and makes an enormous crop of tender leaves. It is the most popular variety in cultivation and its frilled leaves make a most desirable garnish.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

204—PLAIN or WINTER.—A large smooth mustard which is preferred by many gardeners owing to the fact that its smooth leaves do not catch the grit and sand that the curled kinds do. This relieves much of the work of preparing it. It makes a big yield and its greens are as good as those of any variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid.

*Banana Muskmelon*

Onion Seed

Onions are very heavy feeders and require rich land. Use stable manure liberally and some commercial fertilizer containing a good portion of Potash. Prepare drills thirty inches apart and one inch deep. Sow seed thinly and cover with fine soil. Later thin plants to stand from four to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently. Seed may be started in hot bed or cold frame if desired and seedlings transplanted when large enough to move. When doing this the tips of the foliage should be clipped off. Seeding may be done in the fall or very early in the spring. It is a hardy crop and cold weather will not injure it much.

244—EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—One of the earliest onions in cultivation and makes one of the best large, white, mild onions for spring use but will not keep well. It is the market growers most profitable sort.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

245—WHITE SILVERSKIN.—Makes large white onions of mild flavor and very good keeping qualities and as a main crop variety, we highly recommend it for both home and market growers.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid.

246—PRIZETAKER.—A large Spanish onion noted for its heavy yield and mild flavor. Skin yellowish brown but flesh is white and sweet.

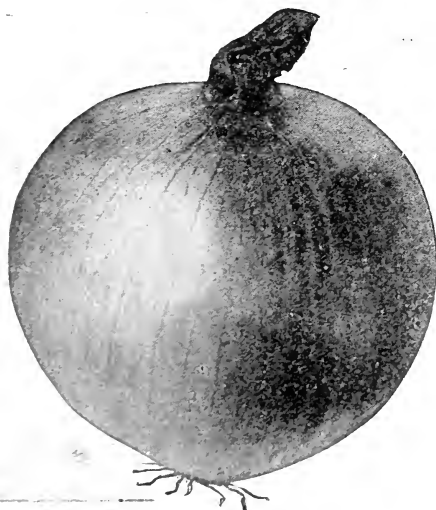
Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

247—YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—A large globe shape onion of real value for storing for winter use. It ranks as one of the best keepers. Bulbs are large, round, yellow skin, with crisp mild flesh.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

248—LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The bulbs are large, round, thick, and slightly flattened. The flesh is just pungent enough to make it desirable and of a purplish white color. Yields an enormous crop and is a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00 postpaid.



Yellow Danvers Onion



White Silverskin Onion

249—SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—In this class of onions we have the most desirable varieties to be found. They all possess remarkably smooth, clear skin, symmetrical shape, and good keeping qualities. This variety produces white bulbs upon which a trace of red can sometimes be seen.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50 postpaid.

250—SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—One of the most handsome of onions with its clear yellow skin and perfect globe shape. A good keeper and mild sort.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid.

251—SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—Earlier than either the White or Yellow of this name and a good sort for early market or home use. Has the smooth skin and perfect shape which are characteristic of the Southport Globes and is a very good keeper.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

252—WHITE BERMUDA.—Makes one of the best spring onions for home use or for market. It is very early and makes large onions of a waxy white color. Flesh very mild and sweet.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

ONION SETS

The best and quickest way to grow onions is from sets. These may be planted in the fall or very early in the spring and will give onions suitable for the table in a short while. Prices on these fluctuate. We give below the ruling price as near as possible and we will supply at these as long as we can. A list giving prices on these sets is enclosed in every one of our catalogs. You may get revised prices at any time by writing for one of these lists or by referring to the one enclosed in this book.

POSTPAID				
NO.	VARIETY	QT.	CAL.	PECK
254—	White Bottom	.20	\$.70	\$1.25
255—	Yellow Bottom	.20	.70	1.15
256—	Red Bottom	.20	.70	1.15



White Velvet Okra

Parsley

These seed are very slow to germinate and should be soaked for a few hours in luke warm water before sowing. Sow in the fall or early spring in light drills or broadcast. A very rich soil is required and it will last longer if sowed in a partially shaded situation. It is a most valuable seasoning for soups and meats and is the best of all garnishes.

A parsley bed requires but little space in the garden and almost no care after it is once started. Prepare a small bed in some corner of the garden and it will yield great returns.

261—DOUBLE MOSS CURLED.—The most beautiful of all parsleys. The leaves are beautifully cut and crimped and make most desirable garnishes. It has fine flavor and is equally as good for seasoning.

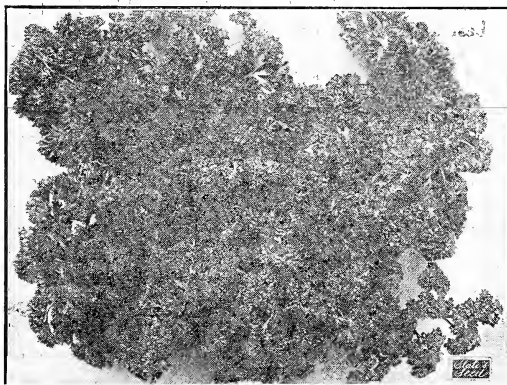
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid.

262—PLAIN.—A smooth leaf variety that can be used for garnishing or for seasoning. Many people prefer the smooth green leaf.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 60c. postpaid.

263—LARGE HAMBURG TURNIP ROOTED.—The best of all for soups. It makes a medium size root which possesses the fine flavor of the leaf.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 60c. postpaid.



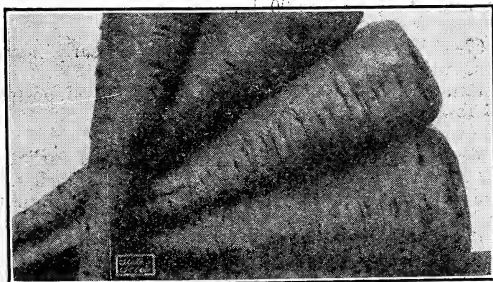
Moss Curled Parsley

Parsnip

Parsnips rank among our most important vegetables and being a root crop can be used over a much longer season than many others. In the South or in mild climates the roots may be left in the ground all winter and used as needed. Very cold climates demand that they be stored in basement or root cellar. Sow seed early in the spring in shallow drills two to three feet apart, covering them one-half inch deep. Later thin to three inches apart in the row. Parsnip may be seeded as late as June or July for winter use. All such root crops make their growth during the rainy cool season of late fall and may be sowed after the early vegetables are removed from the ground. Frequent shallow cultivation is desirable.

260—LONG SMOOTH or HOLLOW CROWN.—The roots are long, smooth, and very tender. We consider it the best variety for table use and have found it to be very productive.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid.



Hollow Crown Parsnip

Garden Peas

Sow very early in the spring in a light warm soil of only medium fertility. Rows should be three feet apart and seed should be drilled thickly, because peas bear better when thick. Cover early plantings one inch deep and late plantings two inches. Inoculating the seed with Farmogerm will materially improve the yield and the quality of the peas. Give frequent shallow cultivation.

DWARF VARIETIES

61—**NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**.—An early dwarf wrinkled pea of superior merits. The vines are rugged and productive. Pods about two and a half inches long, but filled with large tender peas. Grows to a height of about thirteen inches. Especially recommended for home garden.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$12.00 by express.

63—**McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM**.—This pea is slightly higher in growth than the Sutton's Excelsior but matures its pods about the same time. It is one of the most productive of the dwarf wrinkled sorts and can be grown without support. Vines make vigorous growth and attain a height of about eighteen inches. Pods of medium size, well filled. Seed wrinkled.

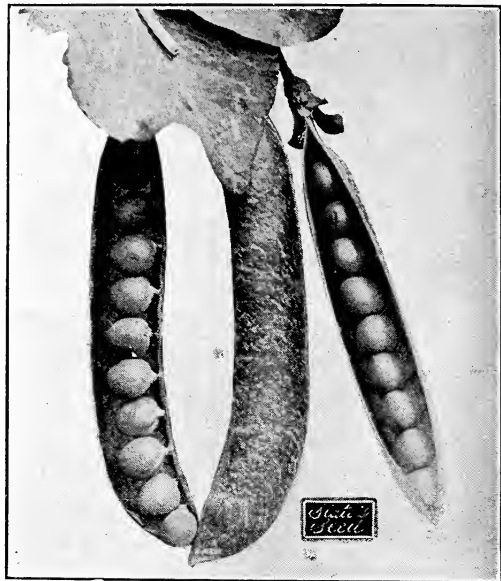
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$10.00 by express.

60—**SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR**.—This is the best and earliest of the dwarf varieties. Though extremely early, it makes a vigorous growth of vines, which bear an abundance of large well filled pods. The vines are rugged and strong, requiring no support. The pods are about three inches long, broad, straight and filled to the end. Grows to a height of about fifteen inches.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$12.00 by express.



Sutton's Excelsior Peas



Slate's Extra Early Peas

66—**SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY**.—The earliest, hardiest and most productive variety in this class. It is a smooth pea; therefore can be planted earlier than the wrinkled sorts. Grows a strong, vigorous vine of a light green color, uniform in growth, and about thirty inches high. The seed are of medium size, of a light cream color, round and slightly dented. For your first planting, try this one.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.25, bu. \$9.00 by express.

64—**LAXTONIAN**.—The most productive and one of the best of the dwarf peas. Vines grow about fifteen inches tall and bear a good crop of long pods which are filled with large peas. Pods about three and one-half inches long and much larger than those of the average dwarf pea. Peas are of excellent quality and vines will continue to produce longer than those of other dwarf varieties.

Crop Failed.

65—**DWARF TELEPHONE**.—Probably as good and as productive as the Laxtonian but not quite so early. This makes a good sort for the second or late crop in the gardens where only dwarf varieties are grown. The vines are vigorous and productive, growing from twenty-four to thirty inches tall and bearing large pods. Pods slightly larger than those of the Laxtonian and of just as good quality.

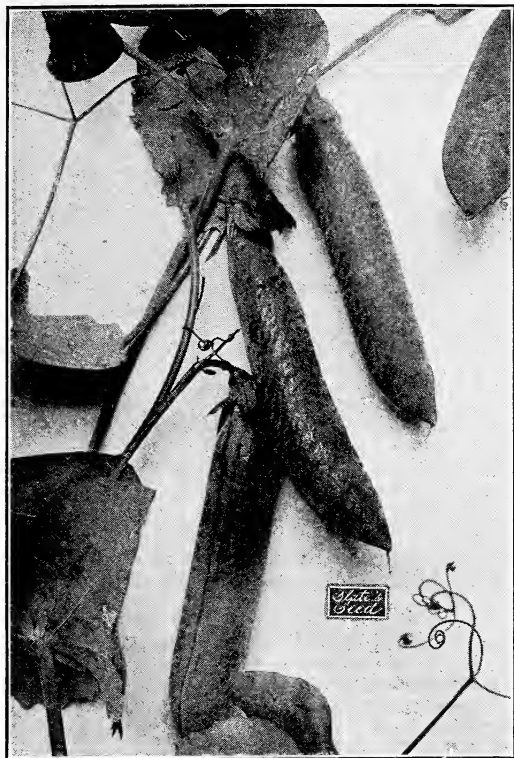
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.75, bu. \$11.00 by express.

67—**FIRST AND BEST**.—An extra early smooth pea, which is hardy and produces well.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.25, bu. \$9.00 by express.

62—**AMERICAN WONDER**.—One of the earliest of the dwarf sorts. Vines grow about twelve inches tall and bear a good crop of well filled pods of about two and one-half inches in length. Seed wrinkled and of a light green color.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$10.00 by express.

*Earliest of All or Alaska Peas*

TALL VARIETIES

70—EARLIEST OF ALL or ALASKA.—Vines attain a height of about thirty inches. Pods are about two and a half inches long, straight, round and well-filled. It is uniform in growth and makes the best pea for canning. Seed rather small, round, slightly dented and of a green color.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.40 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$9.00 by express.

71—AMEER.—An extra early sort which bears pods much larger and longer than those of the Alaska. The pods are often borne along the vines in pairs. It is very productive and the favorite of market gardeners. Pods about three inches long and slightly curved. The seed are of medium size, dented and of a bluish green color. Grows to a height of about thirty inches.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$10.00 by express.

72—ALDERMAN.—A fine, vigorous grower of the Telephone strain. Vines grow to about four feet and are very productive. Pods are long and well filled with large peas of the very best quality. Seed wrinkled and of a light green color.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.75, bu. \$11.00 by express.

68—GRADUS or PROSPERITY.—It is not an extra early sort, but its products are far above those of any other variety. The vines are hardy and grow to a height of about three feet. The pods are very large, straight and slightly rounded at the point, averaging about four inches in length. The seed are large, wrinkled and of a cream color, tinged with green.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$10.00 by express.

69—THOMAS LAXTON.—Like the Gradus, this is an especially good variety for the home garden. In many respects it is better. It is earlier, hardier and more productive, but I do not think its products are of such good quality as those of the Gradus. More reliable than the Gradus. Vines grow to a height of about three feet and bear a heavy crop of large, straight pods about three inches long.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$10.00 by express.

73—WHITE MARROWFAT.—The largest and most prolific of peas. The vines grow tall and have a dense foliage. The pods are from five to seven inches long and filled with unusually large, round white peas.

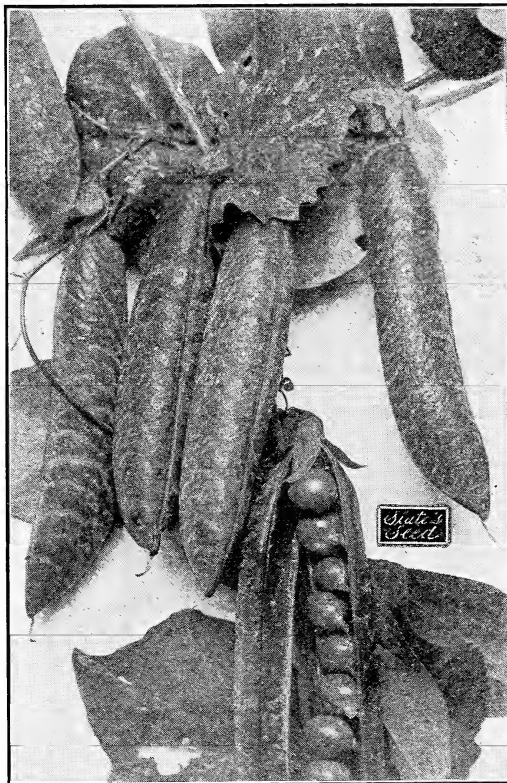
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.40 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.00, bu. \$8.50 by express.

75—CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—A popular late wrinkled pea, which is noted for its productiveness and large tender peas. The pods are about three inches long, blunt, of a medium dark color, broad and nearly straight. Grows about four feet high.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$10.00 by express.

74—TELEPHONE.—It is late, but very productive. The pods are of enormous size and well filled with large wrinkled peas of the very best quality. Pods about five inches long. Vines grow to a height of about four feet. Seed are large, green and wrinkled.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50 postpaid. 15 lbs. \$3.50, bu. \$10.00 by express.

*Telephone Peas*

Peppers

Pepper is a tender plant requiring warm weather and the seed should not be planted until early summer. Sow in a cold frame or hot bed after warm weather comes and transplant as soon as large enough to well prepared rows three feet apart, setting plants eighteen inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation.

265—PERFECTION PIMENTO.—This makes a most useful sort for home use. The large peppers can be used green or canned for winter. Fruit large, round, and running to a point at the blossom end. Turns a bright red as it matures.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

266—RUBY KING.—This is an early variety and one that is most in favor with both home and market growers. There is more Ruby King pepper used than any other variety. The plants grow large and vigorous and bear a wonderful crop of large, long bolls. The fruit is of mild flavor, a deep green color, and almost as large as that of the Chinese Giant. Its earliness and excellent quality make it one of the most desirable sweet peppers to be had.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

268—LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE.—A very large blunt nose pepper which has been a home garden favorite for years. Its fruit is large, of irregular shape and short. It is rather early and matures its fruit uniformly.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

270—NEAPOLITAN.—The earliest of all. It will mature its large, long pods, of mild flavor some two weeks ahead of the Sweet Mountain. And in point of yield, productiveness, and quality of fruit, is the equal of any.

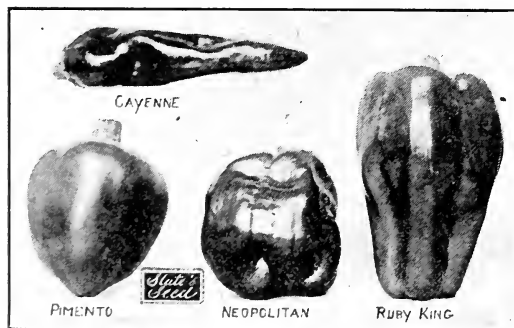
Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00 lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

271—CHINESE GIANT.—This is the largest pepper in cultivation. Its plants grow strong and upright and are literally loaded with the giant peppers. Fruit is about five inches across and about four to five inches long, with thick mild flesh. It is a little later than the others but makes the best yield of any.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

273—LONG RED CAYENNE.—A fine bushy plant that is covered with small long red pods. It has a most pungent flavor and makes excellent dried peppers for seasoning.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25 postpaid.



Pumpkins

Pumpkins may be planted in hills like watermelons or may be planted in the cornfield. They should be planted in the spring after warm weather comes and if insects attack them, dust with material recommended for squash bugs in Spray Material section of this book. Cultivate like squash or melons until the vines begin to run.

275—KING OF MAMMOTHS.—Also known as Pot Iron and is the largest pumpkin known to us. It is good for table use or makes an enormous yield of good stock feed. The fruit is very large, round flattened at the ends, and has a smooth yellow skin and thick yellow flesh. If you want to grow prize winning pumpkins for your fair, try this one.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

276—CONNECTICUT FIELD.—The standard field variety for stock feed. It makes a good yield of medium size pumpkins that are slightly ribbed, and have a smooth yellow skin with yellow flesh. In many sections it is considered best for making pumpkin pies.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

277—TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—In our estimation this is the most valuable home garden variety in cultivation. It makes a good yield of large fruits that are striped with gray and green and of long or gourd shape. The flesh is thick, of a pure yellow color and has the excellent flavor of a good sweet potato. We consider it far better than the average sweet potato, because its flesh is very tender and free from the strings so often found in sweet potatoes and when baked it cannot be distinguished from that of a potato. Further, a pumpkin is very easy to keep while a sweet potato is very difficult to keep.

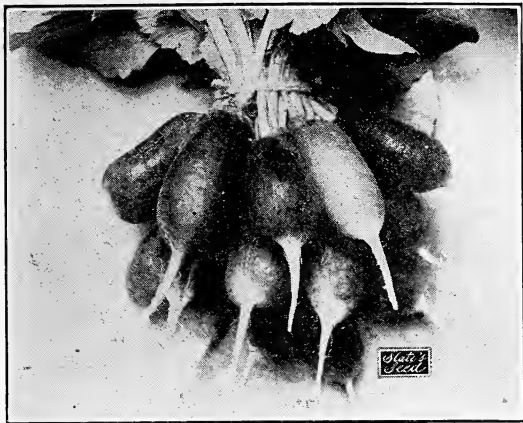
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.35 postpaid.

278—SLATE'S CROOKNECK CASHAW.—One of the best of table varieties. Its fruit is large, long, with crooked neck with yellowish skin which is striped in green. The flesh is thick, very tender, sweet, and of a flavor that will prove welcome on any table.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.35 postpaid.

279—SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE.—This is the variety that made pumpkin pie famous. Its fruit is of medium size, round, slightly flattened at the ends and of a golden yellow color. The flesh is thick, very sweet, tender, and has the delicious flavor for making pies. If you like real New England pumpkin pies, this variety will enable you to have them.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid.



French Breakfast Radish

286—FRENCH BREAKFAST.—An extra early olive shape variety which is especially adapted to home use. The roots grow about two inches long and have a beautiful deep scarlet skin which is shaded to a patch of white at the tip. The flesh is crisp and free from pungent flavors.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.50 by express.

281—SCARLET BUTTON.—This is an extra early round or globe variety having a bright scarlet skin. It forces well and makes a most desirable kind for early market or home use. The roots are of medium size and have solid sweet flesh.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.50 by express.

282—SCARLET TURNIP.—An excellent forcing variety having a medium size root. The roots are turnip shape, smooth, of a bright scarlet color with a white tip. Recognized as one of the best eating radishes known. The flesh is crisp, tender, mild and has a delicious flavor.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.50 by express.

285—BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET.—We consider this one of the best of the long radishes. It is very early and can be used for forcing or for planting in the open ground. Roots of medium size, long, and of a scarlet color with white tip. Flesh of excellent quality and as free from pungency as any.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.50 by express.

287—CELESTIAL ROSE.—This winter radish makes long roots which are rather larger at the tip than at the top, have smooth light red skin, white flesh, which is tender and usually very mild. It grows much larger than the average radish and often measures six to eight inches in length.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.50 by express.

284—LONG WHITE ICICLE.—Finest white radish. Matures very early produces long, tapering root. Skin is pure white, smooth. Flesh is always crisp and tender.

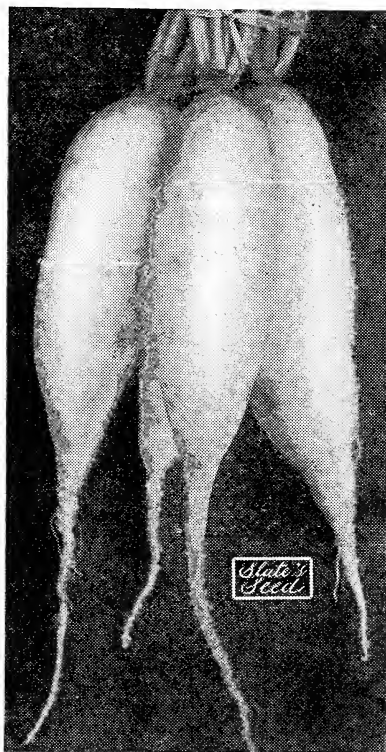
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.50 by express.

Radish

The radish if properly used can be made into a most important garden crop. Its ease of culture and quick growth makes it possible to have good radishes before anything else comes in the spring and after all vegetables have gone in the fall. It is a vegetable which adapts itself to almost any kind of culture but always repays the man who takes good care of it. It may be forced indoors during the dreary winter and will prove a most acceptable addition to the diet. Or it can be planted in cold frames in the hot summer, or started just as the garden gives out in the fall. The essentials of radish culture are rich light soil, frequent cultivation, and applications of fertilizer to force its growth all possible. A radish that makes quick growth is never tough and hot. It is the ones that linger in the beds and do not grow that turn out such undesirable roots. After the radish gets large enough to work, use Stim-U-Plant around it to hasten its growth and insure crisp, mild flesh. Seed may be started at almost any time of the year indoors or outdoors after severe weather is over.

280—SLATE'S RED FORCING.—In this variety, we are offering both home and market growers a most valuable sort. It will mature edible roots in a very short while make a small growth of tops, and small scarlet roots of round shape. The roots are smooth, free from side rootlets, of uniform size, bright scarlet skin with white flesh, and almost globe shape. The flesh is mild and sweet, crisp and tender. Any good radish must be grown rapidly, and if you take this forcing sort and hasten it to maturity, you will have your ideal of what a radish should be.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.



Long White Icicle Radish

Rhubarb

Sow seed very early in the spring in a hotbed and later transplant to a cold frame. In the fall reset to permanent bed which has been dug deep and made very rich with manure. Rows should be five feet apart and plants should stand five feet apart in the row. Keep out weeds and top dress every spring with manure and the bed will last indefinitely.

289—*LINNAEUS*.—A large growing kind that makes excellent pies and sauce. Both leaves and stalks attain an immense size.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75 postpaid

Salsify

Sow the seed after danger of frost is past in a rich, light soil. Sow in drills thirty inches apart and about one inch deep. After the plants attain some size, thin from four to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently, but never while it is wet with dew.

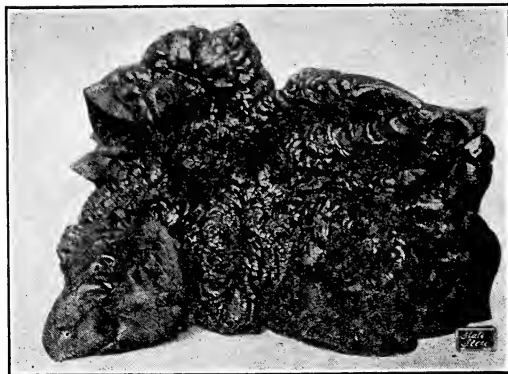
This crop may be sowed in the summer as late as June or July provided the soil is moist and some covering is put over the row after sowing to help retain the moisture and protect the young seedlings from the hot sun.

290—*MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND*.—This is the largest growing kind known, but its size in no way injures its quality. The roots grow to almost twice the size of those of any other variety, and will keep throughout the winter in the open ground. The flesh is free from strings, fine grained and has a delicious flavor.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00 postpaid.



Mammoth Sandwich Islands Salsify



Bloomsdale Spinach

Spinach

This is a crop that should form the basis of every early spring and late fall garden. Its greens are very valuable for certain mineral contents which has been found to be greatly needed in the human system. It is very easy to grow and makes a delicious dish. Sow seed early in the spring or in the fall in light drills about fifteen to twenty inches apart. Cover one-half inch deep and cultivate frequently. It will make greens in a very short while.

291—*BLOOMSDALE*.—A quick growing savory leaved sort that is very popular with both home and market growers. It makes large, broad leaves of a deep green color and which are crimped and savoyed. One of the best varieties for growing in cool weather.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$4.00 by express.

293—*NEW ZEALAND*.—A plant whose tender shoots make a most delicious dish of greens and it will stand a great deal of hot weather. Plants grow large and bear numbers of long pointed leaves. It will remain edible throughout practically the whole summer, while other sorts would be ruined by the hot weather. Seed slow to germinate and should be soaked before planting. Thin plants to stand eighteen inches apart in twenty-four inch rows.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$5.00 by express.

Herbs

Those wasted corners and out-of-the-way spots in the garden and yard can be turned into useful places by seeding some of these herbs. The perennials may be sowed during the early spring and will be of permanent value. The annuals must be seeded each year. Dig the soil and pulverize thoroughly. Apply manure liberally and cover the seed only one-half inch deep.

	Per Pkt.	6 for
350— <i>ANISE</i> , Annual	\$.05	\$2.50
351— <i>BALM</i> , Perennial .....	.05	.25
352— <i>BASIL</i> , Sweet Annual .....	.05	.25
353— <i>BORAGE</i> , Annual .....	.05	.25
354— <i>CARAWAY</i> , Perennial .....	.05	.25
355— <i>CATNIP</i> , Perennial .....	.05	.25
356— <i>CORIANDER</i> , Annual .....	.05	.25
357— <i>DILL</i> , Annual .....	.05	.25
358— <i>LAVENDER</i> , True, Perennial .....	.10	.50
359— <i>MARJORAM</i> , Sweet, Annual .....	.05	.25
360— <i>SAGE</i> , Broad Leaf, Perennial .....	.10	.50
361— <i>THYME</i> , Perennial .....	.10	.50



Slate's Early White Bush Squash

295—**SLATE'S EARLY WHITE BUSH**.—This is the earliest squash in cultivation and one of the best for home or market. The vines are vigorous and productive and will bear for most of the summer. The fruit is of medium size, slightly scalloped, creamy white, meaty, and free from strings. It is a ready seller on all markets and its good qualities command a place in every home garden.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

298—**GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK**.—Similar in general appearance to the Early Crookneck, but grows larger. On account of its size it can be placed on the market just as early or earlier than the above variety. The fruit is several inches longer than that of the Early Crookneck, and much larger.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

296—**EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK**.—An extra early crookneck variety which is extensively grown by market gardeners. The fruit is from ten to fifteen inches long, of a golden yellow color, and is densely warted. It is very prolific and of unusually good quality.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$10.00 by express.

301—**SELECT HUBBARD**.—A standard winter squash which has been upon the market for years. Our select strain insures a good crop of desirable squash. The fruit is large, slightly warted, and has a dark green color. The flesh is orange color, thick, dry and richly flavored. This squash can be kept through the entire winter.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$12.00 by express.

299—**EARLY PROLIFIC MARROW**.—These squash when fried make a most delicious dish. Fruit of medium size, long, and green in color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

I have been ordering my seed from you for several years and can say that they are the best that can be bought. In 1920 I planted Matchless and Beauty tomatoes bought from you and made a wonderful crop. I can always boost for Slate's Seeds.

J. K. GILLEY, Virginia.

Squash

A heavy sandy loam made very rich is ideal soil for Squash. This is one of our most important vegetable crops and a small space properly cultivated will give an abundance of excellent food. The summer varieties should be pulled when very young and used or canned at once. The winter sorts should be left to mature and then stored in a cool dry place and used during the winter. Prepare large hills four to five feet apart each way and chop a handful of fertilizer into each. Then plant from five to eight seed one inch deep in each hill. Thin after the leaves form to two plants per hill and cultivate frequently. There are numerous insects that do great damage to squash. The spray material section of this book will tell you about a Nicotine dust to kill the bugs that suck the leaves and the aphids. The sow bugs that lay eggs to breed the worms are hard to kill with any spray but if you will put a few boards near the squash, these bugs will go under them to hide during the day. About the middle of the day or early afternoon, lift the boards and kill the bugs that have gathered under them.

297—**COCOZELLE BUSH**.—A true bush variety of compact growth. Sets a number of medium sized fruits of from twelve to fourteen inches in length and five to six inches in diameter. Fruit of a dark green color slightly striped with lighter shade. An excellent summer variety for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

300—**THE DELICIOUS**.—A most desirable winter variety for either home or market. It is recognized wherever quality is demanded. The fruit is of medium size, large at stem and tapering to blossom end. Generally of a dark green color, but lighter shades may appear. Flesh thick, fine grained, sweet, and of a golden yellow color. A good keeper.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50 postpaid

Westbank, British Columbia.

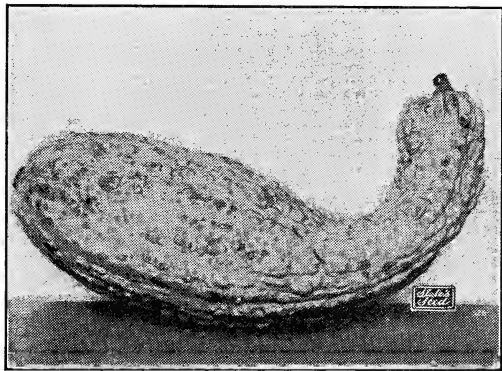
February 20, 1924.

Gentlemen:—

I had a few tomato plants given me last year and they were raised from Slate's Matchless seed. They did remarkably well and I did not find one tomato with a wrinkle in it; all were round and smooth. And another feature, although this is the dry belt of British Columbia and we rely upon irrigation, last year was particularly rainy. Now most tomatoes crack round the stem end showing white rings as you know when wet, but I noted that your Matchless did not. I am going to plant one third of an acre to tomatoes this year and if you have the seed, they will be Slate's Matchless.

Yours truly,

C. T. HIGGINS.



Early Summer Crookneck Squash

Tomatoes

This is the most popular vegetable that grows and may be used in such a variety of ways that a continual supply should be made certain. The early kinds are always desirable because they come in at a time when they are most needed, but the main crop sorts give much larger and more meaty fruits for canning. Sow the early kinds very early in the spring in a hot bed or window box. When plants are about three inches high transplant to cold frame or larger box. This develops root growth and makes a stock plant. After danger of frost is past, transplant to the garden in rows four feet apart and hills three feet apart. The soil should be light and rich. As the vines grow some support should be given them to hold the fruit off the ground. For main crop sow about two or three weeks after the first sowing and for late use, sow in May or June.

Wilt is one of the tomatoes worst enemies and this can be checked to a great extent by spraying every two weeks with Cupodust as described in the spray material section of this book. The most convenient form to use is dry which can be applied with a dust gun with very little trouble. If tomato worms get troublesome add a little Arsenate of Lead to the dust and this will kill them.

317—RED ROCK.—This is a good canning or main crop tomato that is noted for the heavy crop it yields. Where space is limited in the home gardens or for the canner who wishes to turn out the best yield, this will make an excellent main crop sort. The fruit is large, round, solid, and of a beautiful red color. Very smooth and free from cracks.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. lb. \$2.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$20.00 by express.

318—PONDEROSA.—For the person who desires a large, meaty tomato there are few varieties that will meet this need. This we consider the best of the large tomatoes since it is not so inclined to grow tough and woody around the stem as the Brimmer. The fruit is very large, meaty, and contains but few seed. The color is a bright purple red. The vines are stout and productive but should always be supported, because the large tomatoes are inclined to break the vines.

Pkt. 10c. oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.50 postpaid.



Slate's Extra Early Perfection

307—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY PERFECTION.

We offer this to our trade as being an extra early sort maturing along with Sparks Earliana but is larger, more uniform in shape, and of better quality than Earliana. It is so early that it has been used successfully in the far South for shipping to Northern markets and does well for this purpose. This means that it must be very early, of smooth handsome appearance, with solid meaty flesh. The color is a purplish pink. This tomato is especially recommended for home and local market where its size and beauty are fully appreciated and its vigorous growth of vine and heavy yield will be welcomed. It stands the adverse conditions of early planting well and if properly cared for will bear well into the summer. We do not think that a better extra early tomato can be found.

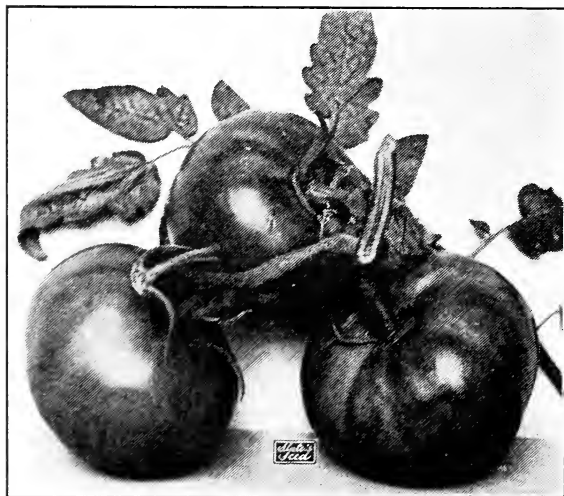
Pkt. 10c. oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

305—SPARKS EARLIANA.—For years this has been a favorite with both home and market growers. It is one of the earliest tomatoes in cultivation and has many good points to deserve its wide use. The vines are hardy and productive and if kept free from disease and staked will produce throughout the season. The fruit is of medium size, very smooth, meaty, and of a rich scarlet color. It is thoroughly reliable for either home or local market.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

309—JUNE PINK.—The fruit is of medium size, handsome shape, and a bright pink color. It is slightly later than Earliana but earlier than most of the second early type. Makes a good yield of excellent tomatoes in time for early market or home use. It is one of the old varieties that has won a following that no new sort can take.

Pkt. 10c. oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$3.50 postpaid.



Ponderosa Tomato

*Slate's Matchless Tomato***310—SLATE'S MATCHLESS TOMATO.—**

This tomato was introduced twenty-five years or more ago. The Matchless was indeed well named. It has held its own against all of the new introductions, because it was impossible to produce anything better. It is not one of the small, extra early varieties, but a medium early, vigorous growing and highly productive kind. If properly cared for it will produce throughout the entire season, and the fruit is good for table use or for canning. The fruit is large, smooth, always of uniform size, cardinal red color, contains very few seed, and has a thick, meaty flesh which has a mild luscious flavor. For home use it cannot be equalled, and canners will find it a profitable variety to grow. We exploit it because it is good—not because it is new and brings us an enormous profit.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50 postpaid.
10 lbs. \$20.00 by express.

320—NORTON.—A comparatively new variety distributed by the Department of Agriculture some years ago as being one of the best of the Wilt Resistant type. It comes as a most valuable addition to the tomato list since so many gardeners and commercial growers both are having trouble with wilt or blight. Some soils have almost been abandoned because of this disease. This variety withstands the attacks of disease and produces a good crop of big smooth tomatoes. Its fruit is almost exactly like the Stone, being free from cracks, solid, meaty, and of a bright scarlet color. It produces in midseason and makes an excellent canning variety. We would suggest to persons having trouble with wilt that they use this variety and dust with copodust as

mentioned in the spray material section of this book.
Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

306—CHALK'S EARLY JEWELL.—One of the most popular early tomatoes grown. It is a day or two later than the Earliana, but it is larger and more productive. Market gardeners will find this to fill their needs in every respect. The fruit is large, round, smooth, solid and of scarlet red color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.25 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$30.00 by express.

314—LIVINGSTON GLOBE.—A market gardener's variety that has ideal features for the home garden. It is early and produces the most perfectly formed fruit of any sort known. The tomatoes are of medium size, smooth, globe shape, and have few seed.

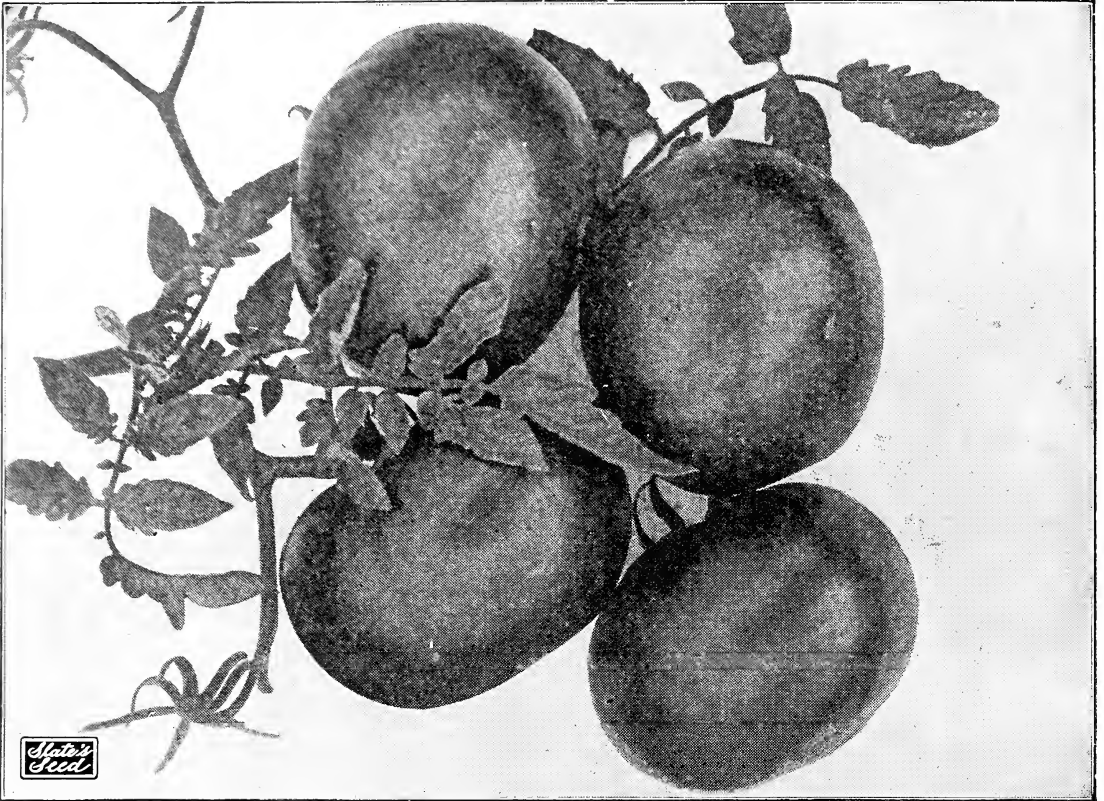
Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$32.50 by express.

312—BRIMMER.—This is said to be the largest of all tomatoes and produces an enormous yield. The fruit is unusually large, flat, curving and of a bright red color. It is too large for anything but home use and we do not consider its quality so good as some of the smaller kinds. Its size however has made it rather popular and many gardeners call for it every year but we recommend it for size only.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90, lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

321—DWARF STONE.—Where it is not desired to stake tomatoes this makes an excellent sort since the vines are of dwarf bushy growth holding the fruit up off the ground. It is also a good sort for small gardens since it can be planted closer together than the larger kinds. The fruit is of true Stone appearance and quality and a beautiful red color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$3.50 postpaid.



Slate's New Stone Tomato

311—**SLATE'S NEW STONE**.—The old Stone tomato was very popular with both home gardeners and commercial growers and many years ago we decided to devote special attention to this variety. In 1913 we offered our new strain of the Stone tomato for the first time. It was an immediate success and has retained its popularity so well that we still feature it. We do not call this a new tomato. It is a very old variety which has been constantly improved by breeding and selection. Cannery everywhere have found it to be the best variety they can get. They can use a larger percentage of the fruit than that of any other canning tomato. Thus New Stone is a profit maker for the canner, because when he buys a bushel of these he cans the maximum from it and does not have the terrific loss from cracked and imperfect fruit that comes from some varieties. This strain of Stone is noted for its medium size, solid fruit which is free from cracks and other imperfections, very meaty, and of delicious flavor. The tomatoes are almost round, slightly flattened, and of a bright scarlet color. The home or commercial canner should pay especial attention to this tomato and growers for the late market will find it the best sort, since its color and appearance command top prices. And likewise, the home gardener needs all of these good characteristics in his tomatoes, though he may not can or sell them but he appreciates quality.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.40 postpaid.
10 lbs. \$20.00 by express.

308—**EARLY DETROIT**.—This variety is not very well known, but it is greatly liked by those who have tried it. We consider it the most beautiful and in all respects one of the best tomatoes we have ever grown. The fruit is large, exceptionally smooth, of a handsome shape, round, and of a purplish pink color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$3.75 postpaid.

313—**JOHN BAER**.—This is an improved strain of the old popular Bonnie Best. It is as early as the Earliana, grows a vigorous vine and is very productive. The fruit is round, almost globe shape, but slightly flattened at the stem. Color a bright scarlet.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$30.00 by express.

319—**BEAUTY**.—This is a good general purpose tomato for either main crop or late use. The fruit is large, solid, does not crack easily, and is of a purplish red color. It is a good keeper, very productive, and especially desirable for canning.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$30.00 by express.

322—**GOLDEN QUEEN**.—This is by far the best and most productive of yellow tomatoes. The fruit is large, smooth, of a beautiful golden color, and resembles the Beauty in both size and shape. It is hard to find a yellow tomato which will produce a good crop of large fruit, but we think you will find this one entirely satisfactory.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

323—**YELLOW PEAR**.—Novelty and good tomato combined. Fruit small, pear shape, rich yellow color, delicious flavor. Excellent for preserves or pickles.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

Turnips

Turnip seed may be sowed in the early spring or fall. The soil should be very rich, well pulverized, and the seed should not be covered more than one-half inch deep. It is better to sow just after a good rain when the soil has sufficient moisture in it to assure germination. Use one ounce of seed to every one hundred square feet or three to five pounds per acre.

332—EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—The earliest of turnips and an ideal sort for sowing in either spring or fall. The roots are round, flat, with purple tops. Flesh tender and sweet. It is the best sort for spring sowing.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.50 by express.

337—PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—This is an early turnip, giving a most desirable root of medium size and a good growth of tops for greens. Roots of medium size, flat with purple top and white bottom.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

338—EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—This is an early strap leaf white turnip that serves a double purpose. The roots are of medium size, flat and pure white. Tops grow large and produce an abundance of salad.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

330—MAMMOTH RED TOP GLOBE.—Makes one of the most desirable general purpose turnips. When harvested young the roots are tender and crisp. If allowed to stay in the ground, they will often weigh ten pounds or more, and make an excellent feed for cattle. Roots globe shape, white at bottom with purple tops.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

331—PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Roots are large, purple above the ground and white beneath. Flesh white, fine grained and sweet. A most desirable turnip for table use.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

333—LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—A little later in maturing than the purple top globes, but makes a better sort for winter keeping. Roots large, globe shape, white with small green patch around the tops.

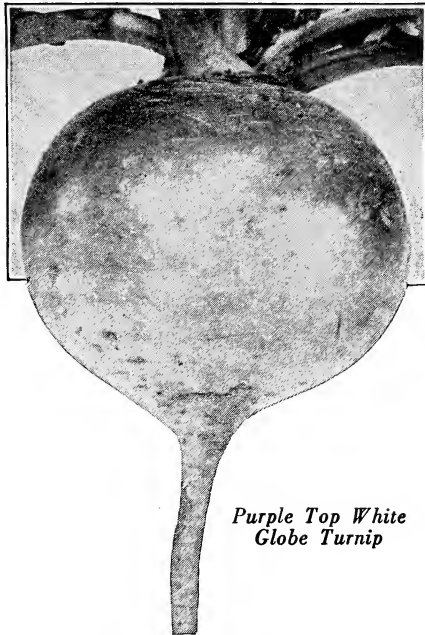
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

334—POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—An enormous white turnip growing very much like a rutabaga. Roots are globe shape, very large, skin rather rugged, white with green above the ground. Good for either table or stock feed.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

335—WHITE COWHORN.—Roots long, thick, and have few side rootlets. Makes only a small growth of tops, but an enormous yield of roots.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.



*Purple Top White
Globe Turnip*

336—WHITE EGG.—The roots run from small to medium size, are very smooth and pure white. The flesh is crisp and tender, and does not become coarse and pungent like some of the larger sorts. We consider this one of the best varieties for table use.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

339—PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—An excellent yellow turnip that makes a large root of the best quality and a good growth of tops for salad. Roots large, yellow, with purple tops, and very sweet.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

340—LARGE AMBER GLOBE.—Resembles the rutabaga and grows to an enormous size. When harvested young the roots are very desirable for table use. When allowed to stay in the ground it produces a big yield of excellent stock feed.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

341—PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA.—The sweetest and most productive of all rutabagas. We have found this variety better adapted to our American climate than any other. The roots are large with yellow flesh, which is the sweetest of any turnip.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid. 10 lbs. \$7.00 by express.

342—SEVEN TOP.—The best of the salad varieties. It does not make any root large enough to eat, but produces an abundance of salad which will continue to come after being cut.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.

343—SOUTHERN PRIZE.—This is a salad turnip preferred by some people who claim that it makes a small root which is delicious for table use. Tops are vigorous and will continue to come after being cut. Roots small and white.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid. 10 lbs. \$6.00 by express.



What I Would Plant

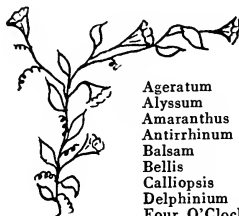


FOR CUT FLOWERS

Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Asters
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Dianthus
Gladioli
Larkspur

Lathyrus
Marigold
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Pansy
Phlox
Shasta Daisy
Stocks
Sunflower
Sweet Peas
Sweet William
Tuberose
Verbena
Zinnia

FOR CONSTANT BLOOMING



Ageratum
Alyssum
Amaranthus
Antirrhinum
Balsam
Bellis
Calliopsis
Delphinium
Four O'Clock

Kochia
Myosotis
Morning Glories
Nasturtium
Petunia
Salvia
Shasta Daisy
Stocks
Sunflower
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

FOR EARLY SUMMER FLOWERS

Bellis
Calendula
Centaurea
Dianthus
Eschscholtzia
Four O'Clock
Hollyhocks

Myosotis
Pansy
Petunia
Poppy
Shasta Daisy
Sweet William
Sweet Peas



FOR MID-SUMMER FLOWERS

Abutilon
Ageratum
Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Aster
Balsam
Bellis
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Centaurea
Cherianthus

Clarkia
Annual
Chrysanthemum
Delphinium
Dianthus
Digitalis
Four O'Clock
Gypsophila
Hibiscus
Hollyhocks
Larkspur
Lobelia
Marigold

Mignonette
Myosotis
Nasturtium
Petunia
Phlox
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Shasta Daisy
Stocks
Verbena
Sweet William
Zinnia

FOR AUTUMN FLOWERS



Acroclinium
Amaranthus
Antirrhinum
Bellis
Celosia
Chrysanthemum
Coleus
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Four O'Clock

Geranium
Helichrysum
Kochia
Marigold
Nasturtium
Pansy
Petunia
Salvia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

FOR HARDY PERENNIALS

Anchusa
Asters (hardy)
Buddleia
Chrysanthemum
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Dianthus
Barbatus

Dianthus
Plumarius
Caillardia
Heliopsis
Hibiscus
Iris
Myosotis

Phlox
Rudbeckia
Shasta Daisy
Sweet William
Tritoma
Veronica
Violet

FOR TALL BACKGROUNDS OR SCREENS

Celosia Cristata—4 ft.
Cosmos—6 to 10 ft.
Dahlia—3 to 5 ft.
Euphorbia—4 ft.

Grasses
Hollyhocks—4 to 8 ft.
Ricinus—10 to 15 ft.
Sunflower—4 to 10 ft.

FOR LOW BORDER PLANTS

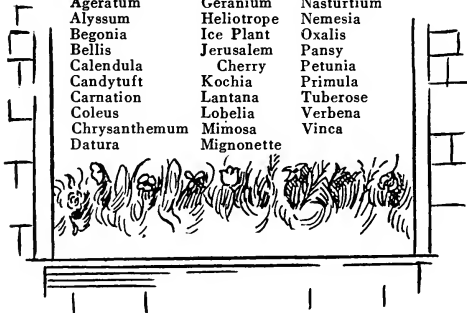
Alyssum
Bellis
Browallia
Brachycome
Eschscholtzia
Godetia
Lobelia
Nasturtium
Oxalis
Verbena

FOR POT PLANTS AND THE WINDOW BOX

Abutilon
Ageratum
Alyssum
Begonia
Bellis
Calendula
Candytuft
Carnation
Coleus
Chrysanthemum
Datura

Feverfew
Geranium
Heliotrope
Ice Plant
Jerusalem
Cherry
Kochia
Lantana
Lobelia
Mimosa
Mignonette

Myosotis
Nasturtium
Nemesia
Oxalis
Pansy
Petunia
Primula
Tuberose
Verbena
Vinca



FOR TALL BORDER PLANTS

Abutilon
Balsam
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Coleus
Euphorbia
Four O'Clock

Kochia
Marigold
Mignonette
Salvia
Shasta Daisy
Sweet William
Tuberose

FOR SHADY PLACES

Alyssum
Asters
Aquilegia
Clarkia
Coleus
Digitalis
Godetia
Hemerocallis

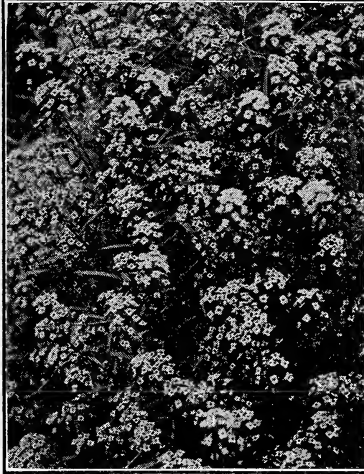
Hibiscus
Lily-of-the-Valley
Myosotis
Pansy
Tritoma
Veronica
Violet

FOR CLIMBERS TO COVER FENCE OR TRELLIS

Adlumia
Balloon Vine
Balsam Apple
Balsam Pear
Cypress Vine

Hop Vine
Lathyrus
Latfolius
Morning Glories
Sweet Peas





Alyssum



Acroclinium



Aquilegia

Slate's Flower Seed

In the following pages we offer what we believe to be the most select list of flowers obtainable. Many obsolete and undesirable kinds have been eliminated and novelties and better varieties substituted. We make trials of our flower seed yearly and are always experimenting with novelties. Thus we are able to get first hand information as to the value of varieties offered us.

In listing such a great number of varieties, we have been forced to condense the information as much as possible. To aid us in this, we employ the following symbols:

- H—Hardy
HH—Half Hardy
T—Tender
- O—Annuals
X—Biennials
#—Perennials

Annuals are those flowers that bloom and die the first year and must be resown the following. Some of the most beautiful and useful of flowers come in this class and they have the advantage of giving early blooms from seed.

Biennials generally bloom the first year and again the second but will not last longer than this. Many of these are best treated as annuals and sowed each year.

Abutilon (T# 40 in.)

1001—**ABUTILON MIXED**—Also known as Flowering Maple or Bell Flower. A most desirable flower for window box, pot, or for use in the garden. Blooms in a short while from seed and makes fine plants with maple like leaves and bearing bell-shaped flowers of many colors. Pkt. 15c, 6 pkts. for 75c.

Acroclinium (HO 24 in.)

1002—**ACROCLINIUM MIXED**—Also known as the Everlasting. For dried bouquets nothing is better. Cut when the blooms reach perfection and hang in a cool shady place with heads down until dry and they will retain their bright colors almost indefinitely. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 40c.

Adlumia (HO 15 ft.)

1003—**ADLUMIA**—Also known as Alleghany Vine. Good climber for covering trellis, etc. Foliage very finely cut and decorative. Flowers of flesh color. Reseeds itself from year to year. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c.

Perennials are the flowers for permanence. Some of them bloom the first year. Others do not bloom until the second year but will continue to come after that without resowing.

Cultural Directions are given on each packet of seed for the specific flower contained therein. Further, we have a leaflet "How to Grow Flowers," giving many valuable hints on the general care of the flower garden and mentioning the requirements of some of the most popular flowers. As a general rule for all flowers, the following is good: Sow all Hardy flowers early in the spring, even before frosts are over. Sow the Half Hardy about the time of the last frost. And the Tender sorts after frost is over and warm weather has come. The Half Hardy and Tender plants in northern latitudes will do better if started indoors in boxes and transplanted. And in the South the Tender plants should be started thus. A light rich loam soil is always best for flowers. Manure used liberally is a great help. Cover the seed to three times their greatest size and use only well pulverized soil for covering. To produce perfection in blooms, an abundance of water is essential.

All flower seed are quoted Postpaid.

Ageratum (HO 18 in.)

1004—**BLUE PERFECTION**—One of the best of bedding annuals. Makes a compact growth of deep green foliage over which clusters of bright blue flowers are to be seen throughout the entire summer. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. \$1.00.

ALTHEA ROSEA, see Hollyhocks.

Alyssum (HO 8 in.)

Alyssum is one of the most popular of our old flowers. It is very easy to grow and blooms in a few weeks from seed started outdoors. It makes one of the best of dwarf border plants and is good for cutting. The perennial or yellow kind should be started in the late spring or summer and transplanted in the fall to its permanent position. Or if started indoors very early in the spring, it will bloom the first year.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1005— LITTLE GEM , White .....	.05	\$.25	\$.30
1006— MARITIMUM , White Sweet .....	.05	.25	.30
1007— LILAC QUEEN , Soft Lilac .....	.10	.50	.60
1008— SAXATILE , Yellow Perennial .....	.10	.50	.75

*Antirrhinum**Aster, Crego Giant**Aster, Late Branching***Amaranthus (HO 4 ft.)**

Very useful plants for decorating large spaces in the garden or for edging large lawns. Makes a large spreading bush literally loaded with long tassel-like blooms, which take on bright colors as fall approaches. Blooms all summer.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1009— <i>CAUDATUS</i> , Love Lies Bleeding	\$.05	\$.25	\$.30
1010— <i>TRICOLOR SPLENDENS</i> , Josephs Coat .....	.10	.50	.60

Antirrhinum (HX 10 to 24 in.)

There are few flowers that cover such a wide range of uses as the Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). They are hardy and bloom readily from seed the first year. In the North, they are best handled as annuals, but in the South, they will live through the winter and come up the second year. For early blooms start seed indoors in March and transplant as soon as frost is over. They begin to bloom in late Spring and last practically all summer. To get the most blooms, pinch the bud of the young plants and allow them to spread and branch. Colors covering some of the most rare and vivid combinations are to be seen.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1011— <i>DWARF MIXED</i> , 10 inches, all colors.....	\$.10	\$.50	\$.60
1016— <i>QUEEN OF THE NORTH</i> , Half Dwarf White .....	.10	.50	.75
1013— <i>GOLDEN QUEEN</i> , Half dwarf yellow.....	.10	.50	.75
1014— <i>SILVER PINK</i> , Half Dwarf Pink.....	.10	.50	.90
1015— <i>DEFIANCE</i> , Half Dwarf Fiery Scarlet.....	.10	.50	.80
1012— <i>HALF DWARF MIXED</i> , All Colors.....	.10	.50	.60
1017— <i>TALL WHITE</i> , 24 inches, White.....	.10	.50	.75
1018— <i>GOLDEN KING</i> , 24 inches, yellow.....	.10	.50	.75
1019— <i>DELICATA</i> , 24 in. Rose Pink.....	.10	.50	.75
1520— <i>TALL MIXED</i> , All Colors.....	.10	.50	.60

Aquilegia (H# 30 in.)

1021—*AQUILEGIA MIXED*.—The popular old fashioned Columbine. It is a hardy perennial and seed may be started outdoors very early in the spring or sowed in the fall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 75c.

Argemone (HO 24 in.)

1022—*HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA*.—Also known as Mexican Prickley Poppy. A most valuable addition to the flower garden. The foliage is very ornamental and large poppy-like flowers of various colors are produced on stems of good length. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 75c.

Asparagus (T#)

1023—*PLUNOSUS NANUS*.—This is the most popular of the asparagus ferns. Grows readily from seed started indoors in the early spring or summer in warm moist box. Foliage very fine and of a deep green color. Grows about eighteen inches tall and puts out many shoots. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c.

1032—*SPRENGI*.—Used for its foliage, but makes small flowers also. Foliage dark green and feathery. Very desirable for hanging baskets or for tall fern pots. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c.

Asters (HO 18 to 36 in.)

Practically every flower lover is acquainted with asters. It being one of the most popular both with florists and in the home gardens. In this family of flowers the full value of some of the most rare colors are brought out. In the North seedling may be done outdoors after danger of frost is over, but we advise Southern growers to start the seed early indoors, so as to give the plants the early spring season for growing in the bed. Further, it will be found best in the South to plant Asters in a partially shaded position. The Queen of the Market strain is perhaps the most popular owing to the fact that it is one of the first to bloom. The Crego Giants or Ostrich Plume come next in bloom and the Late Branching is the Aster of late summer and fall. The three planted together will give a succession of blooms from July until frost. The Aster likes a light, rich soil and a moderately moist location. Black Flag is a safe insecticide to use for the mites and plant lice. Bug Death will kill the chewing insects. We offer below a selection obtained from one of the best Aster growers we know.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET STRAIN, 18 IN.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1025— <i>CRIMSON</i>	\$.10	\$.50	\$.75
1026— <i>LAVENDER</i> .....	.10	.50	.75
1027— <i>PINK</i> .....	.10	.50	.75
1028— <i>PURPLE</i> .....	.10	.50	.75
1029— <i>LIGHT BLUE</i> .....	.10	.50	.75
1030— <i>WHITE</i> .....	.10	.50	.75
1024— <i>ALL COLORS MIXED</i> .....	.10	.50	.60

CREGO GIANT or OSTRICH PLUME, 30 IN.

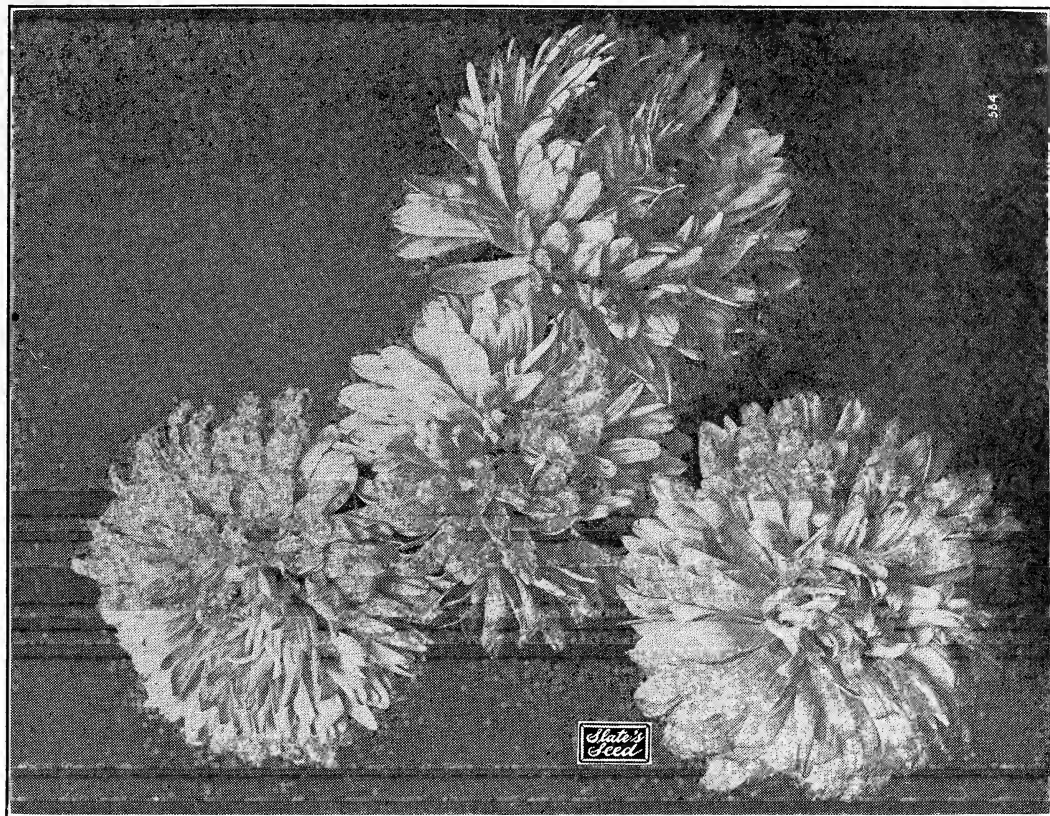
1031—*MIXED ALL COLORS* \$.15 \$.75 \$1.25

AMERICAN LATE BRANCHING, 36 IN.

1039— <i>CRIMSON</i>	\$.15	\$.75	\$1.00
1040— <i>LAVENDER</i> .....	.15	.75	1.00
1041— <i>PINK</i> .....	.15	.75	1.00
1042— <i>PURPLE</i> .....	.15	.75	1.00
1043— <i>LIGHT BLUE</i> .....	.15	.75	1.00
1044— <i>WHITE</i> .....	.15	.75	1.00
1038— <i>ALL COLORS MIXED</i> .....	.10	.50	.75

1050—*CHINA ASTERS*, Mixed all colors 10 .50 .75
1051—All kinds and colors of *ASTERS* Mixed..... 10 .50 .75

BABY'S BREATH, see *Gypsophila*.



THREE NEW BEAUTY ASTERS

In these we have a new and different family of asters and one that will prove most welcome to southern gardens. The Beauty type which was recently introduced by one of the leading aster growers in this country is a late family producing very large flowers of great substance with long stems. These asters will rival the popular chrysanthemum since they begin to bloom in September and last until frost. To succeed with asters start the seed early in an outdoor bed and transplant by April 1st in Virginia. This gives the plants the spring rains in which to obtain their start and they will make good growth before the hot dry weather sets in. A light sandy loam with plenty of fertility is desired. If insects or disease appears among the plants dust them with the All in One dust mentioned in the Spray Material section of this book. To this dust add a small portion of Copodust. All of the Beauty Asters grow from two to three feet tall and are of branching habit. The flowers are very large and come on stems 18 to 24 inches in length.

1317—AZURE BEAUTY.—When you see this magnificent flower you will think that perfection has been obtained in a shade of light blue. The flowers are large with long stems and resemble a well grown chrysanthemum but that shade of azure blue will never be found in any chrysanthemum under the sun. The plants are of robust habit, bloom late in the season at a time when good asters are always most welcome.

Packet 25c, 6 for \$1.25; oz. \$2.00 postpaid.

1318—PINK BEAUTY.—For daintiness nothing can excell the delicate flesh pink color of this flower. It has the same size flower, stem length and general habits of the Beauty type plus the exquisite coloring which no words can describe. If but one of these three Beauties can be used, then by all means take this one, but to secure the greatest pleasure all three sorts should be grown.

Packet 25c, 6 for \$1.25; oz. \$2.00 postpaid.

1319—WHITE BEAUTY.—The purest of white in a perfect flower is a charm never to be forgotten. This flower should always be grown with the other two, because the white helps to bring out the full value of the delicate colors of the other two. A most gorgeous bed may be made by blocking off each color. To those who wish all three colors, we will sell one packet of each of the three colors for 65c.

Packet 25c, 6 for \$1.25; oz. \$2.00 postpaid.

**Balloon Vine****Balloon Vine (HO 10 ft.)**

1052—**BALLOON VINE**.—Also known as Love in a Puff. A good climber of rapid growth for covering trellis. Takes its name from its seed pods, which are balloon shape. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, oz. 20c.

Balsam (HO 18 in.)

A popular flower of easy culture. It is adapted to edging tall beds, bedding, or planting in groups. Balsams like full sunlight and a very rich soil. Start seed and transplant twice before setting them in permanent bed. This makes a better bush and more double flowers.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1054— CAMELIA FLOWERED , Scarlet .....	.10	\$.50	\$.60
1055— CAMELIA FLOWERED , Pink .....	.10	.50	.60
1056— CAMELIA FLOWERED , Purple .....	.10	.50	.60
1057— CAMELIA FLOWERED , White.....	.10	.50	.60
1053— CAMELIA FLOWERED , All colors mixed....	.10	.50	.60

Balsam Apple (HO 12 ft.)

1191—**BALSAM APPLE**.—A most useful vine of rapid growth. Used for covering trellis and its fruit is very ornamental, resembling an apple. Pkt. 10, 6 for 50c, oz. 55c.

Balsam Pear (HO 12 ft.)

1192—**BALSAM PEAR**.—In all respects similar to the Balsam Apple except for its fruit, which is pear shaped. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 55c.

BATCHELORS BUTTONS, see Centaurea Cyanus.

Begonia (T# 12 in.)

1058—**SEMPERFLORENS DOUBLE MIXED**.—A most desirable plant for bedding or for potting for house decoration. For bedding sow the seed indoors early in the spring. For house plants, seed may be started at any time during the summer. The seed are very small and should be pressed into the soil instead of being covered. Pkt. 20c, 6 for \$1.00.

BELL FLOWER, see Abutilon.

Bellis (H# 8 in.)

1059—**PERENNIS MIXED**.—The double English Daisy. This is one of the neatest of flowers for dwarf borders or edges. Fully double flowers are borne on stiff stems of about six inches length. Colors principally white and pink. Blooms in a very short while from seed. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c, oz. \$1.50.

BLACK EYED SUSAN, see Thunbergia.

Brachycome (HO 12 in.)

Daisy. A dainty little flower in blue and white. Good for dwarf beds, borders, or for edges, and may be used for pot culture. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. \$1.50.

Balsam**Coreopsis****Browallia (HO 12 in.)**

1061—**BROWALLIA MIXED**.—Blue and white are the principal colors of this autumn flower. Especially desirable for edging beds of fall flowers. Can be lifted upon the approach of frost or cut back, and potted for winter blooming. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. \$1.25.

BURNING BUSH, See Kochia.

CAMPANULA, see Canterbury Bells.

Calendula (HO 18 in.)

There are few flowers that offer the novice such a rich profusion of blooms for so little care. Calendulas are very hardy and will bloom practically all summer if kept cut. The flowers of the double sorts especially are most desirable for cutting. Seed may be sowed outdoors and the plants will produce blooms in a very short while.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1063— DOUBLE ORANGE KING.....	.05	\$.25	\$.30
1064— DOUBLE LEMON QUEEN.....	.05	.25	.30
1062— ALL KINDS MIXED.....	.05	.25	.30

CALIFORNIA POPPY, see Eschscholtzia.

Calliopsis

Calliopsis or Coreopsis are easy to grow, profuse bloomers and the Coreopsis or perennial kind will flourish for years. The annual kind may be started outdoors after frost is over and will bloom the first summer. The perennial kind should be started very early in a hot bed or else started in the summer to make plants for the following year.

1065—**DRUMMONDI GOLDEN WAVE**.—Hardy annual two feet high. Produces an abundance of blooms during the summer and fall. Flowers of golden yellow surrounded by reddish brown. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, oz. 30c.

1066—**LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA**.—This is the perennial Calliopsis, or what is known as the Coreopsis. About three feet tall with flowers of golden yellow. Seed should be started early and may be put outdoors or indoors and transplanted. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, oz. 30c.

Candytuft (HO 12 in.)

The Candytuft (Iberis) is one of the most important bedding plants. They come into bloom quickly from seed started in the early spring and bloom for a long time. The flowers are greatly prized for cutting.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1068— HYACINTH FLOWERED , White .....	.05	\$.25	\$.30
1069— HYACINTH FLOWERED , Dark Crimson ....	.05	.25	.30
1070— HYACINTH FLOWERED , Lilac .....	.05	.25	.30
1067— HYACINTH FLOWERED , Mixed Colors .....	.05	.25	.30



Canterbury Bells

Celosia or Coxcomb

Celosia, Childsii

Canna (T# 3 to 6 ft.)

Cannas may be grown from seed started very early in the spring in a window box and will bloom the first year. There is always a novelty in growing them from seed, because new varieties may appear in your plantings. Cut notch in seed and soak for twelve hours before planting.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1072—DWARF KINDS MIXED .....	.10	\$.50	\$.60
1073—TALL KINDS MIXED .....	.10	.50	.60

Canterbury Bells (HX 30 in.)

This is one of the most beautiful and useful of garden plants. In the South it can be treated as a hardy biennial, but in the colder climates it may die out in the winter. Sow the seed very early in the spring indoors and transplant after severe frosts are over. Colors run in white and blue shades principally.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1074—SINGLE MIXED .....	.05	\$.25	\$.30
1075—DOUBLE MIXED .....	.10	.50	1.50

(Cardinal Climber (TO 25 ft.)

1076—CARDINAL CLIMBER.—*Ipomœa Cardinalis* is one of the most popular of all climbers. Its foliage is very fine and fern-like and the vines are covered with cardinal red flowers. It is slow to germinate and the seed should be soaked for some hours before planting. Do not plant outside until the weather has become warm. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c, oz. \$1.25.

Carnation (HH# 18 in.)

The carnation has become one of the leading flowers of America and the wide range of varieties make them adaptable to many different uses. In the following list, the Marguerite, Border, and Chabaud may be used for bedding. The Chabaud and Picotee make good pot plants. Start seed very early in spring indoors and transplant as soon as severe frosts are over. The soil should be light, well drained and very rich. Disbud to produce bushy plants. Applications of liquid manure will prolong the blooming period.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1077—DOUBLE MARGUERITES MIXED.	\$.15	\$.75	
1078—BORDER MIXED (Mostly Doubles) .....	.15	.75	
1079—CHABAUD EVERBLOOMING (Hardy) .....	.15	.75	
1080—DOUBLE PICOTEE MIXED .....	.25	1.50	

Cherianthus (HO 18 in.)

1090—ANNUAL MIXED.—Cherianthus or Wallflower is not used as much as it should be. The blossoms are of a coppery shade and add a touch of distinction to the flower garden. It is very easy to grow and should be included in the garden. A good pot plant also. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, oz. 35c.

CASTOR BEAN, see Ricinus.

Celosia (HHO 12 to 48 in.)

Celosias are very easy to grow and produce some of the finest of garden decorations. The Cockscomb or Cristata sorts are also valuable for drying for winter decorations. Seed may be started outdoors after warm weather comes or indoors earlier. The Chinese Woolflower sorts in white and yellow are novelties of recent introduction and will be most welcome.

COXCOMB or CRISTATA SORTS

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1082—DWARF MIXED, 12 to 15 inches.....	.15	\$.75	\$1.50
1083—TALL MIXED, 36 to 48 inches.....	.10	.50	.75

PLUMOSA SORTS

1084—PLUMOSA YELLOW .....	.10	.50	.90
1085—PLUMOSA CRIMSON .....	.10	.50	.90

CHILDSII or CHINESE WOOLFLOWER

1084—CHILDSII CRIMSON .....	.10	.50	.75
1085—CHILDSII PINK .....	.10	.50	.75
1086—CHILDSII YELLOW .....	.20	1.00	--
1087—CHILDSII WHITE .....	.20	1.00	--

Centaurea (HO 24 in.)

This family of flowers comes as a great boon to people having but little time to devote to their flowers. Centaureas once sowed will bloom for a long time and take care of themselves. They are especially well adapted to sowing around fence corners and other out-of-the-way places. It is one of the popular old fashion flowers and is good for bedding or for cutting.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1086—CYANUS DOUBLE MIXED, Batch'r Buttons.....	.05	\$.25	\$.35
1088—IMPERIALIS MIXED, Royal Sweet Sultan.....	.10	.50	.60
1089—GYMNOCARPA, Perennial. Dusty Miller.....	.05	.25	.40
CHINA PINKS, see Dianthus.			
CHINESE WOOLFLOWER, see Celosia Childsii.			

Clarkia (HO 18 in.)

Clarkias are of easy culture and require only moderately rich soil. Seed may be started in the open ground after frosts are over and the plants will bloom in a short while. For a bed or border of bright colors, there are few of the annuals that will do better than these.

1103—DOUBLE MIXED.—A beautiful favorite of the old fashion garden. It is hardy and easy to grow and will bloom practically all summer. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 60c.



Chrysanthemum
Maximum King Edw. VII

Cleome (HO 5 ft.)

1107—*CLEOME PUNGENS*.—Also known as the Spider Plant. A good tall plant of easy cultivation. Can be used to good advantage to hide fences and make background for garden. Blooms from summer until frost. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, oz. 30c.

Chrysanthemum (HO 24 in.)

The plants grow fast and make compact bushes covered with dainty flowers of many forms and colors. It is one of the most useful for bedding and the flowers are good for cutting. If kept cut, they will bloom for months. Seed may be started outdoors early in spring.

SINGLE VARIETIES	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1092— <i>SINGLE MIXED</i> , all colors	\$.05	\$.25	\$.30
1096— <i>THE SULTAN</i> , Red, maroon yellow margin .....	.05	.25	.30
1097— <i>BURRIDGEANUM</i> , white, red and yellow....	.05	.25	.30
1099— <i>NORTHERN STAR</i> , white and yellow .....	.05	.25	.30
1101— <i>PURPUREUM</i> .....	.05	.25	.30

DOUBLE VARIETIES	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1093— <i>CORONARIUM DOUBE MIXED</i> .....	.05	.25	.30
1094— <i>CORONARIUM DOUBLE WHITE PEARL</i>....	.05	.25	.30
1095— <i>CORONARIUM DOUBLE YELLOW</i> .....	.05	.25	.30

Perennial Chrysanthemum (HH# 18 in.)

The Maximum or Shasta Daisy branch of this family makes most desirable additions to the hardy garden. If started early they will all bloom the first year from seed. The Japanese variety belongs to the florist class of chrysanthemum and will add novelty to your list of these flowers.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1100— <i>MAXIMUM KING ED'D VII</i> , White Shasta..	\$.10	\$.50	\$.75
1098— <i>DOUBLE JAPANESE HYBRIDS MIXED</i>.....	.20	1.00	—

See Shasta Daisy for other varieties.

Cobea Scandens (HHX 25 ft.)

1108—*COBEA SCANDENS BLUE*.—A rapid growing vine for covering trellis. Flowers bell shape and of a blue color. In the North it is best treated as an annual, but in the South it will come year after year. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. \$1.25.

COCKSCOMB, See *Celosia Cristata*.

Coleus (T# 30 in.)

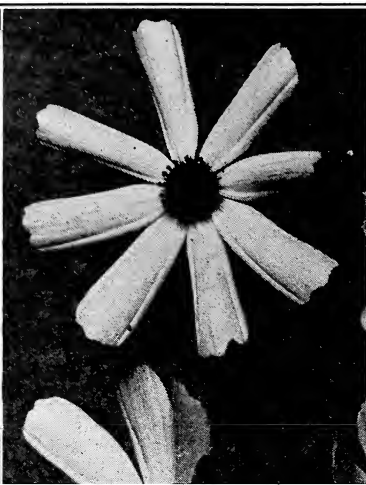
1109—*COLEUS HYBRIDUS MIXED*.—These grow readily from seed, which should be started early indoors. Fine large plants may be obtained from seed and in the fall taken up and potted for house decoration. Many remarkable colors and combinations. Pkts. 20c, 6 for \$1.00.

COLUMBINE, see *Aquilegia*.

CONVOLVULUS, see *Morning Glories*.

COREOPSIS, see *Perennial Calliopsis*.

CORNFLOWER ASTER, see *Stokesia*.



Cosmos



Single Dahlia

Cosmos (HO 4 to 7 ft.)

One of the best of cut flowers for late summer and autumn blooms. Can be used very effectively to hide fences or for background.

DOUBLE COSMOS

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1316— <i>MIXED COLORS</i>	\$.15	\$.75	\$1.25

EARLY GIANT FLOWERING STRAIN

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1111— <i>EARLY GIANT WHITE</i>	\$.10	\$.50	\$.55
1112— <i>EARLY GIANT PINK</i> .....	.10	.50	.55
1113— <i>EARLY GIANT RED</i> .....	.10	.50	.55
1110— <i>EARLY GIANT MIXED</i> .....	.05	.25	.35

LADY LENOX or MAMMOTH LATE FLOWERING

1115— <i>LADY LENOX WHITE</i> .....	.10	.50	.55
1116— <i>LADY LENOX PINK</i> .....	.10	.50	.55
1117— <i>MAMMOTH LATE FLOWERING CRIMSON</i> ..	.10	.50	.55
1114— <i>LADY LENOX MIXED</i> .....	.05	.25	.35

Cypress Vine (HHO 15 ft.)

1118—*CYPRESS VINE MIXED*.—A most highly ornamental climber of easy culture. The foliage is very finely cut and resembles that of an asparagus fern. Flowers in bright colors. Pkts. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 60c.

Dahlia (T# 4 ft.)

Dahlias are easy to grow from seed and bloom the first year. The seed should be started indoors in the early spring and set out after warm weather comes. A light and very rich soil is needed. Many novel colors and forms may be obtained in this manner at a very small expense. These plants will make tubers, which should be taken up in the fall and stored during the winter.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1119— <i>COLLARETTE VARIETIES MIXED</i>	\$.15	\$.75	\$2.50
1120— <i>CACTUS VARIETIES MIXED</i> .....	.20	1.00	5.00
1122— <i>TOM THUMB or DWARF MIXED</i> .....	.15	.75	3.50
1123— <i>LARGE DOUBLE MIXED</i> .....	.15	.75	2.50
1124— <i>SINGLE VARIETIES MIXED</i> .....	.10	.50	1.25

Datura (TO 30 in.)

1125—*DATURA MIXED*.—Also known as Angels Trumpet. It makes a most desirable bedding plant in warm climates and is one of our best pot plants. Large trumpet like flowers in bright colors. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c.

*Dianthus**Delphinium**Four O'Clock***Delphinium (H# 4 ft.)**

1180—**BELLADONNA**.—This we consider the finest of the Delphiniums or Perennial Larkspurs. Started indoors early in the spring, it will bloom the first year from seed. Flowers of light blue. Pkt. 20c, 6 for \$1.00.

DELPHINIUM (Annual sorts), see Larkspur.

DIANTHUS (HO 15 in.)

We all know and love the Pinks as these flowers are called. They are among the most useful and desirable of annuals and so very easy to grow. Sow seed outdoors early in spring in good rich soil and you will have a wonderful harvest of the brightest colored flowers.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1127— SINGLE CHINESE MIXED	\$.05	\$.25	.35
1126— DOUBLE CHINESE MIXED .....	.05	.25	.40
1132— SINGLE HEDDEWIGH MIXED .....	.05	.25	.35
1128— DOUBLE HEDDEWIGH MIXED .....	.10	.50	.60
1129— DOUBLE MORNING CLOAK —			
Mahogany and white .....	.10	.50	1.00
1130— DOUBLE FIREBALL , deep red .....	.10	.50	.85
1131— DOUBLE ALBA , white .....	.10	.50	.85

DIANTHUS BARBATUS, see Sweet William.

DIDISCUS CAERULEA, see Queen Annes Lace Flower.

Digitalis (H# 4 ft.)

1133—**GLOXINAEFLORA MIXED**.—Commonly known as Foxglove. This is one of the flowers seen in the hardy gardens of our grandmothers and is still most popular. Seed should be started early indoors. Plants are rather large and throw up bloom spikes covered with bright flowers, mostly in blue shades. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 85c.

DUSTY MILLER, see Centaurea Gymnocarpa.

Eschscholtzia (HO 10 in.)

1134—**LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS**.—One of the dainties of annuals for bedding or for edging walks. Flowers of good substances are borne in profusion in a short while after sowing. Colors mostly in shades or combinations of yellow. A good flower for scattering in fence corners or on large lawns to brighten them. Sow where plants are to remain. They do not stand handling very well. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 60c.

Euphorbia (HO 4 ft.)

1135—**EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA**.—A most beautiful garden decoration, grown for its decorative foliage. Commonly called Snow-on-the-Mountain. Leaves of various sizes and queerly bunched, are of a bright green edged and variegated with white. The plant is poisonous and should not be put in the mouth. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 60c.

Feverfew (HH# 18 in.)

1137—**DOUBLE FEVERFEW**.—Fine bedding plant with double chrysanthemum-like flowers of white. Start seed early in spring indoors and transplant after warm weather comes. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 75c.

FORGET-ME-NOT, see Myosotis.

Four O'Clock (HO 24 in.)

1138—**FOUR O'CLOCK MIXED**.—Fine bushy plants of upright and spreading growth, literally covered with white or pink flowers, which open in the evenings. Blooms all summer. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, oz. 25c.

FOXGLOVE, see Digitalis.

Gaillardia (HO 18 in.)

1140—**LORIENZA DOUBLE MIXED**.—Popular and well-known flower of easy cultivation. Blooms for a long time and bears bright blossoms in red and yellow shades. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 60c.

Geranium (T# 18 in.)

1142—**ZONALE MIXED**.—The finest of bedding or pot geraniums can easily be grown from seed. Sow indoors early in spring and transplant after warm weather comes. Plants grow rapidly and make large specimens by mid-summer. Colors mostly in reds and pink shades. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c.

GILLIFLOWER, see Stocks.

Godeita (HO 15 in.)

1144—**DWARF MIXED**.—A most desirable bedding and border plant bearing a profusion of blooms of satiny texture and in many rich colors. This is one of the flowers that do best in a rather poor soil. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 60c.

Gourds (HO 6 to 12 ft.)

1145—**ORNAMENTAL MIXED**.—A mixture of the most ornamental of the small gourds. These are both useful after dried and decorative while growing on the vine. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 30c.

Grasses (HO 2 to 6 ft.)

All of the ornamental grasses are easy to grow and do well on almost any soil. For sowing in fence corners, making hedges, or for making small circles on the lawn, nothing is better and many of them are very valuable for drying for winter decorations.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1147— AGROSTIS NEBULOSA , Cloud grass	\$.10	\$.50	\$1.25
1148— BRIZA MAXIMA , Quaking grass .....	.10	.50	.35
1149— COIX LACHRYMA , Jobs Tears .....	.05	.25	.10
1150— PENNISETUM RUPPELLII , Fountain Grass..	.10	.50	.60
1146— ORNAMENTAL GRASSES MIXED .....	.05	.25	.35

*Heliotrope**Hibiscus**Hollyhock***Gypsophila (HO 18 in.)**

1152—*PANICULATA WHITE*.—Commonly known as Baby's Breath. This is one of our best cut flowers. Grows rapidly and makes a mass of small white blooms which continue for several weeks. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, oz. 40c.

HELIANTHUS, see Sunflower.

Helichrysum (HO 30 in.)

1153—*HELICHRYSUM MIXED*.—This is the strawflower so highly prized for dried bouquets. Easy to grow and valuable for winter decorations. Colors principally red, white, blue, and pink. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 60c.

Heliotrope (T# 24 in.)

1154—*HELIOTROPE MIXED*.—A most desirable pot plant and good for bedding in summer. Requires moist rich soil and should not be put out until warm weather comes. Fragrant flowers in blue and white. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c.

Hibiscus (HO 24 in.)

1157—*AFRICANUS*.—Fine bushy plants with beautiful foliage and covered with very large almost flat blooms. Seed may be sown outdoors early in spring in light rich soil. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 50c.

Hollyhocks

The annual Hollyhocks are a most valuable hedge or screen for the annual garden and the perennial varieties will grow well in the hardy garden. These are among the popular old garden favorites and will add a blaze of glory to the garden during June and July. Both kinds may be seeded outdoors very early in the spring.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1158— <i>SINGLE MIXED</i>	\$.05	\$.25	\$.30
1159— <i>DOUBLE MIXED</i> .....	.10	.50	1.00

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

1160— <i>ALLEGHANEY DOUBLE MIXED</i> .....	.15	.75	2.00
1162— <i>CHATERS DOUBLE WHITE</i> .....	.15	.75	2.00
1163— <i>CHATERS DOUBLE PINK</i> .....	.15	.75	2.00
1164— <i>CHATERS DOUBLE YELLOW</i> .....	.15	.75	2.00
1165— <i>CHATERS DOUBLE SCARLET</i> .....	.15	.75	2.00
1166— <i>CHATERS DOUBLE MAROON</i> .....	.15	.75	2.00
1161— <i>CHATERS DOUBLE MIXED</i> .....	.15	.75	2.00

HUMULUS JAPONICA, see Japanese Hop Vine.

IBERIS, See Candytuft.

IMPATIENS, See Balsam.

Ice Plant (HO 6 in.)

1168—*ICE PLANT*.—A most novel pot or border plant of easy culture. The foliage is long, triangular, and its green surface seems to be covered with crystals. Pkts. 10c, 6 for 50c.

INDIA PINKS, see Dianthus.

INSECT POWDER PLANT, see Pyrethrum.

IPOMOEA, see Moonflower, Cypress Vine, Cardinal Climber.

Japanese Hop Vine (HO 20 ft.)

1167—*GREEN LEAVED*.—The hop vine is both useful and decorative, and is often used for covering trellis or porch. One of the most rapid growing of all vines and is covered with dense foliage. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 60c.

Jerusalem Cherry (TO 12 in.)

1169—*JERUSALEM CHERRY*.—One of the best pot plants for house decorations. Grown for its highly ornamental fruit, which is borne in great profusion and is highly colored. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c.

Kochia (HO 3 ft.)

1170—*CHILDSII*.—As an annual hedge or for specimen plants for tubs or to set around the garden or lawn, nothing better can be had. It is very easy to grow and its fine foliage is very ornamental. Grows in symmetrical form like a well trimmed plant and in the late autumn turns red. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, oz. 30c.

Lantana (T# 24 in.)

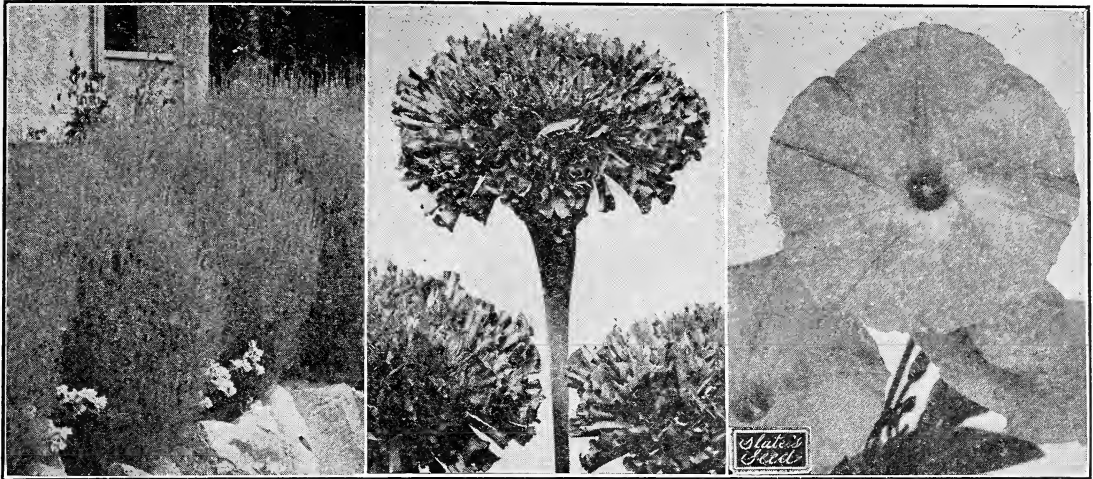
1172—*MIXED*.—Deep green foliage with bright flowers like those of Verbena. Colors run in white, red and yellow. Good for pots or for bedding in summer. Decorative and fragrant. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 75c.

Larkspur (HO 1 to 2 ft.)

The upright plants with their bright flowers make a most desirable border for beds of tall flowers or for edging walks. They are very easy to grow and seed may be put outdoors early in the spring.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1174— <i>DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED WHITE</i>	\$.05	\$.25	\$.30
1175— <i>DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED LIGHT BLUE</i> .....	.05	.25	.30
1176— <i>DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED PURPLE</i> .....	.05	.25	.30
1177— <i>DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED PINK</i> .....	.05	.25	.30
1178— <i>DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED CARMINE</i> .....	.05	.25	.30
1173— <i>DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED MIXED</i> .....	.05	.25	.30
1179— <i>DWARF DOUBLE ROCKET MIXED</i> , 12 in. ....	.05	.25	.30

For Perennial Larkspur see Delphinium.



Kochia

Marigold

Morning Glory

Lathyrus Latfolius (H# 8 ft.)

1291—*MIXED*.—Also known as Perennial Sweet Peas or Everlasting Peas. Its growth and flowers are very similar to that of the Sweet Pea and once this flower is planted it will continue to bloom practically all summer for years. It is a perennial and very hardy. Flowers principally in white and pink. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75.

Lavatera (HO 2 ft.)

1181—*SPLENDENS ROSEA*.—These annual mallows are among the most prolific bloomers and make a most desirable bed or cut flower. They bloom practically all summer and the bright pink flowers make a great show. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. \$1.00.

Lobelia (HHO 8 in.)

1182—*CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA*.—These fine little plants of compact growth with their clean green foliage and bright blue flowers are most desirable for ribbon beds or for pot culture. Also good for edging dwarf beds. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST, see *Nigella*.

Marigold (HO 1 to 4 ft.)

Some of the better sorts of Marigold are among the best of flowers. The Orange Ball varieties being among the most beautiful in cultivation. It is a hardy flower of easy culture and doing well in any light rich soil.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1183— <i>TALL DOUBLE ORANGE BALL</i> (African).	.10	\$.50	\$.75
1184— <i>DWARF DOUBLE GOLDEN BALL</i> (French)	.05	.25	.45
1185— <i>DWARF SINGLE MIXED</i> (French)	.05	.25	.30

MATRICARIA, see *Feverfew*.
MARVEL OF PERU, see *Four O'Clock*.
MATHIOLA, see *Stocks*.
MESEMBRANTHEMUM, see *Ice Plant*.
MEXICAN FIRE BUSH, see *Kochia*.

Mignonette (HO 12 in.)

A dainty little flower of surpassing fragrance and greatly prized, both for its bright colors and sweet odor. Blooms in a very short while from seed and will prove highly valuable for cut flowers.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1187— <i>GOLIATH</i> , red	.10	\$.50	\$1.00
1188— <i>GOLDEN QUEEN</i> , bright yellow	.10	.50	.85
1189— <i>WHITE PEARL</i> , pure white	.10	.50	1.25
1186— <i>MIXED</i>	.10	.50	.75

Mimosa (HO 12 in.)

1190—*PUDICA*.—A novel plant for house or garden cultivation. Makes blooms of pink and white but is used principally for its foliage, which droop and seem to wilt when touched. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c.

MIRABILIS, see *Four O'Clock*.

MOLE PLANT, see *Ricinus*.

MOMORDICA, see *Balsam Apple* and *Pear*.

Moonflower (TO 20 ft.)

1193—*WHITE MOONFLOWER*.—A very popular vine for covering porch or trellis. Seed are very hard and should be notched and soaked before planting. In northern latitudes, seed should be started indoors. Large white flowers like those of the *Morning Glory* cover the vine at night. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c.

Morning Glories (HO 1 to 8 ft.)

Morning Glories have their place in the flower garden and are often found most valuable for covering fences, low trellis, or for bedding. They add a vivid color scheme and have the advantage of being the easiest of flowers to grow.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1195— <i>DOUBLE JAPANESE MIXED</i>	.10	\$.50	\$.75
1196— <i>FRINGED JAPANESE MIXED</i>	.10	.50	.55
1194— <i>TALL SINGLE MIXED</i>	.05	.25	.20
1197— <i>DWARF or BUSH MIXED</i>	.05	.25	.20

MOSS ROSE, see *Portulaca*.

MOURNING BRIDE, see *Scabiosa*.

MYOSOTIS (HH# 8 in.)

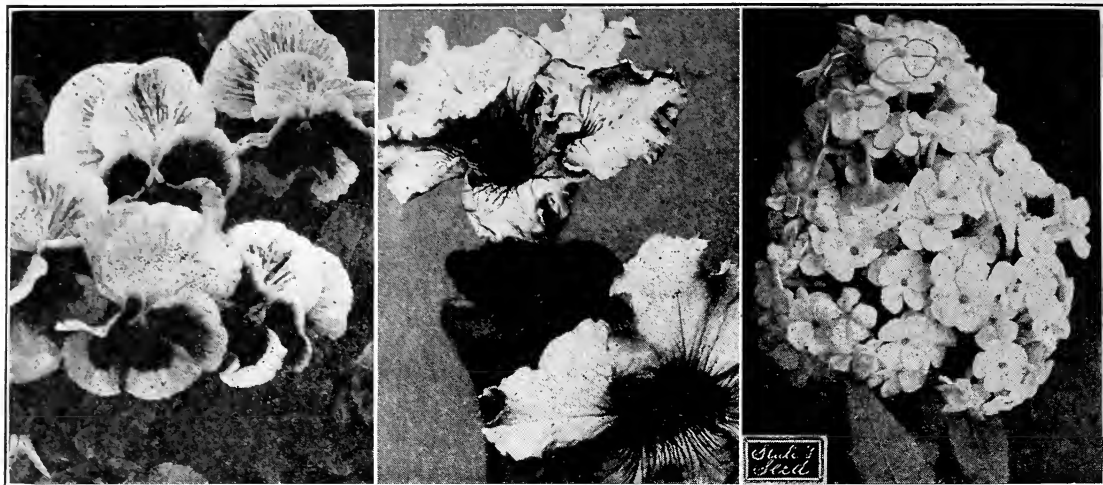
1198—*ALPESTRIS BLUE*.—These beautiful little blue flowers, better known as *Forget-Me-Nots* are highly prized for dwarf beds and for use in connection with other small flowers. Do best in moist shady locations. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 95c.

Nicotiana (HHO 30 in.)

1214—*SANDERAE*.—Better known as *Sweet Scented Tobacco*. This makes an excellent border plant for the garden or may be grown in pots in the yard. Flowers of bright pink are to be had from early summer until frost. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c.

Nigella (HO 18 in.)

1215—*MIXED*.—This flower thrives in almost any soil and is of easy culture. Flowers principally in blue and white. Blooms practically all summer and then throws seed pods of queer appearance. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. 55c.



Pansy

Ruffled Giant Petunia

White Phlox

Nasturtiums (HO 8 to 72 in.)

Even the amateur gardener can reap loads of blossoms from a bed of nasturtiums. And nothing can rival their bright colors. The nasturtium delights in a rather dry and poor soil. Too much manure will make a luxuriant growth of vine and few flowers. Plant seed outdoors where they are to remain, after danger of frost is over. Cover one inch deep and thin to stand four to eight inches apart. The dwarf kinds grow about twelve inches high and the tall about four to six feet.

DWARF SORTS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
1200— <i>DWARF YELLOW</i> , green foliage.....	\$.05	.10	\$.30
1201— <i>SPENCER DAVID BURPEE</i> , Scarlet.....	.05	.10	.30
1202— <i>DWARF BRONZE</i> , Reddish golden bronze....	.05	.10	.50
1203— <i>RUBY KING</i> , Bluish rose .....	.05	.10	.30
1204— <i>SPOTTED KING</i> , Indian yellow spotted red	.05	.10	.30
1199— <i>DWARF MIXED</i> .....	.05	.10	.30
1206— <i>DWARF IVY LEAVED</i> , beautiful foliage....	.05	.10	.30
1207— <i>DWARF CAMELEON</i> , a rainbow of color....	.05	.10	.30

TALL SORTS

1209— <i>TALL YELLOW</i> .....	.05	.10	.30
1210— <i>CLOTH OF GOLD</i> , Golden leaf, scarlet.....	.05	.10	.30
1211— <i>EDWARD OTTO</i> , Lilac brown .....	.05	.10	.30
1212— <i>MADAM GUNTHERS HYBRIDS</i> , all shades .....	.05	.10	.30
1208— <i>TALL MIXED</i> .....	.05	.10	.30

Nemesia (HHO 12 in.)

1213—*LARGE FLOWERING MIXED*.—Excellent for pots or for garden culture. They grow readily from seed and are in bloom in a few weeks after sowing. Many bright colors are present. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c.

Pansy (H# 6 in.)

This flower needs no introduction to the American gardener. Its requirements are a moist, shady position, very rich soil, and watering during the blooming period. Seed started outdoors in February or March in covered beds should produce blooms the same year. Seed sowed in June and kept in covered frames during severe weather will produce winter and early spring flowers.

	Pkt.	6 for
1213— <i>TRIMARDEAU KING OF THE BLACKS</i>	\$.15	* .75
1219— <i>TRIMARDEAU YELLOW WITH BLACK EYE</i>.....	.15	.75
1220— <i>PEACOCK</i> , Light blue.....	.15	.75
1221— <i>ROYAL PURPLE</i> .....	.15	.75
1217— <i>TRIMARDEAU GIANT MIXED</i>.....	.15	.75
1223— <i>GIANT VARIEGATED AND STRIPED</i>.....	.15	.75
1224— <i>TUFTED or VIOLAS MIXED</i>.....	.15	.75
<i>PERIWINKLE</i> , see Vinca.		

Petunia (T# 10 to 18 in.)

Petunias make the finest of bedding flowers owing to their long blooming period and the mass of blooms they make. Seed may be started indoors early in the spring or put outside after warm weather comes and they will bloom in a short while and last until frost. Plants may be taken up, cut back, and potted for winter in the fall. For window boxes there is nothing better than Petunias.

DWARF VARIETIES, 10 to 12 IN.

	Pkt.	6 for
1226— <i>NANA ERECTA SNOWBALL</i> , White.....	\$.15	\$.75
1228— <i>NANA ERECTA VIOLACEA</i> , Deep Violet.....	.15	.75
1227— <i>NANA ERECTA ROSY MORN</i> , Pink and white.....	.15	.75
1225— <i>NANA ERECTA MIXED</i>.....	.10	.50

BEDDING VARIETIES, 18 IN.

1230— <i>ALBA</i> , Large pure white flowers.....	.15	.75
1231— <i>GENERAL DODDS BLOOD RED</i>.....	.15	.75
1232— <i>CARMEN SILVA</i> , Violet with white throat.....	.15	.75
1229— <i>BEDDING MIXED</i> .....	.10	.50
1234— <i>RUFFLED GIANTS MIXED</i> , very fine.....	.25	1.50

Primula (T# 10 in.)

The Primula or Primrose, as they are commonly called, are among the best of pot plants. The Chinese sorts have leaves of odd shape and are fringed, while the Abconica strain is noted for the duration of its blooming period. Start seed indoors at any time and put into four inch pots, which will be large enough for them even when fully grown.

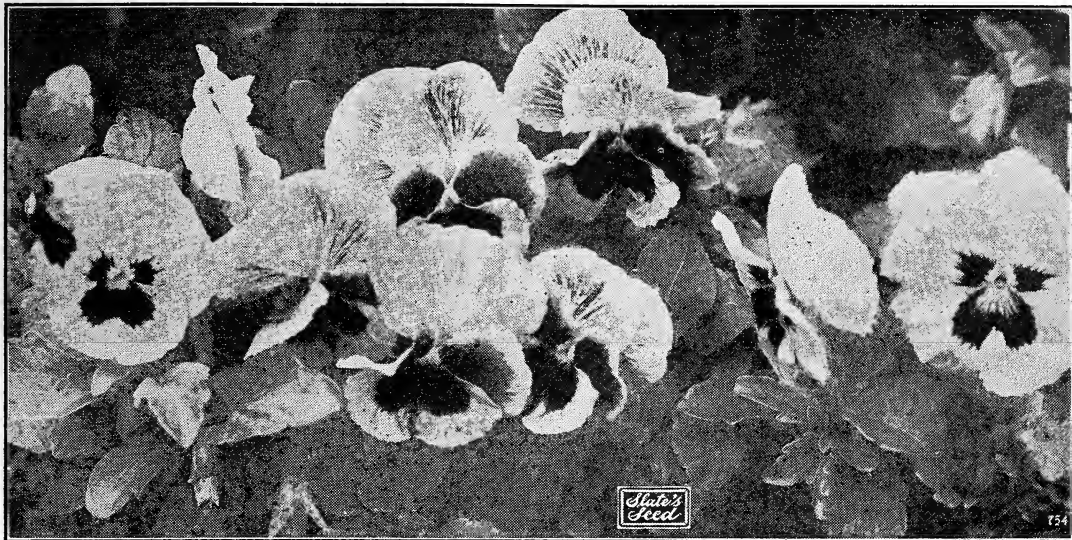
	Pkt.
1255— <i>CHINESE MIXED</i>	\$.25
1256— <i>ABCONICA MIXED</i> .....	.25

Phlox

A popular flower of easy cultivation. Anyone can grow Phlox. Sow seed outdoors early in the spring in a light rich soil.

ANNUAL or DRUMMONDI, 12 to 24 in.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1238— <i>GRANDIFLORA ALBA</i> —white	\$.15	\$.75	\$1.50
1239— <i>GRANDIFLORA ISABELLINA</i> , yellow .....	.15	.75	1.50
1240— <i>GRANDIFLORA BRILLIANT SCARLET</i> .....	.15	.75	1.50
1241— <i>GRANDIFLORA STELLATA SPLENDENS</i> , scarlet with white eye .....	.15	.75	1.50
1237— <i>GRANDIFLORA MIXED</i> .....	.10	.50	1.00
1236— <i>NANA COMPACTA MIXED</i> , 12 in.....	.15	.75	2.00



TWO MARVELOUS PANSY MIXTURES

It is our intention to bring before our customers each year the best in new flowers. We want the gardens planted in Slate's Seeds to be up-to-the-minute as regards new and better varieties. And towards this end, we are constantly searching the seed gardens of the world for good things to offer you. One of our growers in Europe has produced for us two wonderful strains of pansy seed and we are confident that you will find them better than anything you ever saw. Now we commend them to you for trial and would ask that you follow the directions given below: Prepare a fine seed bed either outdoors in the open or in a hotbed. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized and if it is not in good mechanical condition add some woods dirt to it. Add a little commercial fertilizer or bone meal and work into the soil. Next sow the seed and cover by firming the soil with a board. Keep moist at all times and if the sun be very warm cover the bed with an old cloth until the seed germinate or cover with muslin stretched a few inches above the soil. After the plants are large enough to handle, transplant to the permanent bed setting them six inches apart each way. Seed may be sowed in the early spring, March or April, or during the summer, May-June, or in the fall, August-September. Partial shade is always best for the pansy bed.

1322—GIANT ORCHID FLOWERED.—These flowers are of enormous size and contain some of the most rare of color combinations. The plants are robust and should thrive under any conditions where ordinary pansies succeed. The blossoms will often measure two inches or more in diameter and have a distinct new shape which adds attractiveness to the many glorious colors. In the colors found in this mixture are many never before seen in a pansy. We believe that in this new orchid flowering strain we have found the finest pansies in the world.

Packets 50c each.

1323—MASTERPIECE STAINED.—The Masterpiece pansies have long been known as the largest in cultivation and in this new mixture of especially selected color combinations we have produced a family of flowers that seems to have been hand painted. The colors nearly always run into each other producing many rare shades and combinations. The flowers are very large and produced on long stems over good foliage. In all our experience in pansy growing, we have never seen any flowers so delicately stained with such a wide variety of colors.

Packets 50c each.

One packet each of the two wonderful pansies listed above will be sent for 75c.



Double Poppy



Scabiosa



Scarlet Sage, Salvia

Poppy (HO 12 to 24 in.)

No matter how common the poppy gets, its will always retain its charm for flower lovers. The brilliant colors and different forms of flower give a wide variety and many of the poppies rank among our most beautiful flowers. Sow seed very early in the spring where plants are to remain since they do not stand transplanting.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1245—AMERICAN LEGION, rare new scarlet.....	.15	\$.75	\$2.00
1246—GLACUM, Scarlet Tulip Poppy .....	.10	.50	.75
1247—MIKADO, double crimson scarlet.....	.05	.25	.30
1248—RYBURGH HYBRIDS, double mixed colors .....	.10	.50	1.25
1249—DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED MIXED .....	.05	.25	.30
1250—DOUBLE PEONY FLOWERED MIXED.....	.05	.25	.30
1251—DOUBLE SCARLET .....	.10	.50	.55
1244—SINGLE SHIRLEY MIXED .....	.05	.25	.25

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

1252—ORIENTALE, vivid scarlet .....	.10	.50	1.25
1253—ICELAND MIXED .....	.15	.75	1.75

Portulaca (TO 10 in.)

1254—DOUBLE MIXED.—This seed is the result of careful hybridization and may be relied upon to produce as many double flowers as any. A few singles may show up in any seed, however. A very useful plant for dwarf beds or for edging. Flowers rose-like and in vivid colors. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. \$2.00.

PRIMROSE, see Primula.

Pyrethrum (HH # 18 in.)

1257—ROSEUM MIXED.—These daisy like flowers add much to the garden or border. Start seed indoors early in the spring. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c.

Queen Annes Lace Flower (TO 36 in.)

1258—QUEEN ANNE'S LACE FLOWER.—A novelty in flowers that is easy to grow but requires a little care in starting. Sow seed indoors early in the spring and transplant to moist, shady location after warm weather comes. Blooms all summer and bears lace-like lavender flowers on long stems. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c.

Ricinus (HHO 8 to 12 ft.)

1259—ZANZIBARIENSIS.—This is a most useful and decorative plant. It can be used for shade for flower beds or lawn, and its tropical, luxuriant growth is always to be admired. Plant seed outdoors after warm weather comes and in a very rich soil. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Salpiglossis (HHO 24 in.)

1260—EMPEROR MIXED.—An unusual flower of simple culture. The flowers are tubular and veined in many rich color combinations. A coppery color seems to run through them all. Seed may be started early indoors or planted outside after warm weather comes. Blooms from mid-summer until autumn. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c, oz. \$1.50.

Salvia (T# 2 to 3 ft.)

The Salvias rank among our most important bedding plants and go remarkably well with many autumn blooming flowers. The foliage is a very deep green, over which the long heads of red and lavender blue flowers come to make a most striking bed. Salvia seed may be started indoors early or outside after warm weather comes.

	Pkt.	6 for
1261—SPLENDENS, Tall scarlet sage .....	.15	\$.75
1262—AMERICA, Semi-dwarf scarlet sage .....	.25	1.35
1263—FARINACEA, Tall lavender blue sage.....	.15	.75

Scabiosa (HO 24 in.)

1264—LARGE FLOWERED DOUBLE MIXED.—Commonly known as Mourning Bride. This is an annual of easy culture and often scattered about the grounds to attract butterflies. Blooms practically all summer. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, oz. 50c.

SCARLET SAGE, see Salvia.

Schizanthus (HO 18 in.)

1265—WISETONENSIS.—A most useful annual and very easy to grow. Seed may be started indoors early in spring or outdoors after warm weather comes. A good pot plant. Ornamental foliage resembling a fern and flowers in many rich combinations. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50c.

SENSITIVE PLANT, see Mimosa.

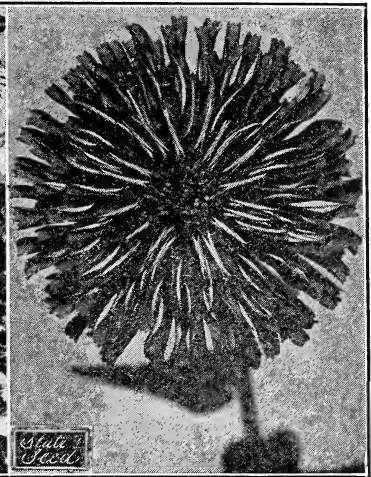
Shasta Daisy (H# 18 in.)

Shasta Daisies are among the easiest of flowers to grow and are perfectly hardy, living through the most severe winters. Seed may be started in the late spring or summer to make plants for setting out in the fall or for quick results, we can supply plants that will bloom in a short while after planting. See perennial plant section of this book.

1266—LEUCANTHEMUM.—This is a very early and prolific bloomer and will continue to bloom practically all summer. Seed started indoors very early in the spring will produce blooms the first year. Flowers of good size, daisy-like and white. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c, oz. \$1.00.

Sunflower, *Stella*

Sweet William



Curled and Crested Zinnia

Stocks (HO 18 in.)

Stocks with their fragrant rose-like flowers borne on a number of spikes to each plant, makes a most valuable addition to the flower garden. For cutting there are few flowers better and they make good borders, beds, or pot plants. Bloom from early summer until mid-summer or can be planted so as to have a succession.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1267—DWARF GERMAN TEN WEEKS MIXED.....	\$.10	\$.50	\$1.00
1268—CUT AND COME AGAIN MIXED, or Beauty of Nice .....	.15	.75	2.00

SNAPDRAGON, see Antirrhinum.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN, See Euphorbia.

SOLANUM, see Jerusalem Cherry.

SPIDER PLANT, see Cleome.

Stokesia (H# 24 in.)

1269—STOKESIA WHITE.—A valuable novelty in perennials. Seed should be started very early in the spring indoors for blooms the first year. Flowers white and resemble a corn-flower aster. Pkt. 15c, 6 for 75c, oz. \$2.50.

STRAWFLOWER, see Helichrysum.

SUMMER CYPRESS, see Kochia.

Thunbergia (HO 4 ft.)

1294—ALATA MIXED.—Better known as Blackeyed Susan and a favorite pot and bedding trailer. Makes a dense mass of foliage and bears an abundance of blossoms of varied colors, all with black eyes or centers. Pkt. 10c, 6 for 50, oz. \$1.00.

Sunflower (HHO 2 to 8 ft.)

We all know these useful flowers. They thrive in almost any soil and are very valuable for garden decoration, cutting, and for screens, or backgrounds.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1270—STELLA, Yellow with black center, 4 ft.....	\$.10	\$.50	\$.55
1271—MINIATURE, Yellow with dark center, 3 ft. .	.10	.50	.55
1272—RED, Large flowers of yellow and red, 6 ft. .	.10	.50	.45
1273—DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM, FLD., 6 ft. Yellow .....	.10	.50	.45

Sweet William (H# 18 in.)

Start seed very early in the spring indoors and transplant after severe frosts are over. Or seed may be sowed outdoors very early and given a slight covering of litter. Early sowing is essential if flowers are desired the first year. After the first year a great profusion of blooms are to be had in the bright colors. We consider this one of the best of hardy perennials.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1292—DOUBLE MIXED	\$.10	\$.50	\$1.00
1293—SINGLE MIXED .....	.10	.50	1.00

Verbena (HH# 12 to 15 in.)

A favorite bedding plant which may be perennial in the South, but is best treated as an annual. Blooms in a short while from seed and can be sowed outdoors early in the spring. One of the brightest of flowers and its dwarf growth makes it especially desirable for dwarf beds. Also good for pots or window boxes, blooming all summer.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1297—MAMMOTH WHITE	\$.10	\$.50	\$1.25
1298—MAYFLOWER, bright pink .....	.10	.50	1.25
1299—MAMMOTH YELLOW, golden .....	.10	.50	1.25
1300—MAMMOTH BLUE .....	.10	.50	1.75
1301—DEFIANCE, fiery red .....	.10	.50	1.75
1296—MIXED, all colors .....	.10	.50	.75

Vinca (T# 18 in.)

The Vinca or Periwinkle is a most desirable bedding plant owing to its resistance to dry weather and hot sun. It is a perennial, but blooms readily from seed the first year. Start early indoors or after the weather gets warm outdoors. Blossoms of pink and white.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1302—ROSEA, pink	\$.15	\$.75	
1303—ALBA, white .....	.15	.75	
1304—MIXED, white and pink .....	.15	.75	

WALLFLOWER, see Cherianthus.

ZINNIA (HO 1 to 3 ft.)

For years we have prided ourselves upon our strain of Zinnias. These are often referred to as gross flowers not suited to a real flower garden. This may be true of some strains, but we have to offer now a most select strain of double dahlia flowered Zinnias which will hold their own against any flower. Sow the seed outdoors where plants are to remain, after danger of frost is over. Thin plants to stand twelve inches apart. They will succeed on almost any soil, but like a moist, rich soil best. The giant flowers, measuring over six inches across and fully double, resemble some of the finest of dahlias and no more perfect flower can be had for bedding and cutting.

	Pkt.	6 for	Oz.
1306—GIANT DOUBLE WHITE	\$.15	\$.75	\$1.25
1307—GIANT DOUBLE GOLDEN YELLOW .....	.15	.75	1.25
1308—GIANT DOUBLE SHRIMP PINK, new.....	.15	.75	1.50
1309—GIANT DOUBLE SCARLET .....	.15	.75	1.25
1310—GIANT DOUBLE PURPLE .....	.15	.75	1.25
1314—GIANT DOUBLE SALMON .....	.15	.75	1.25
1305—GIANT DOUBLE MIXED, all colors.....	.10	.50	1.00
1312—DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWERED, extra .....	.15	.75	1.60
1311—PICOTEE MIXED, novel sort .....	.15	.75	1.60
1313—DWARF DOUBLE MIXED .....	.05	.25	.35
1315—CURLD AND CRESTED.....	.15	.75	1.25

Slate's Sweet Peas

The Sweet Pea is the most popular of all annual flowers, and it is of such easy culture that even the inexperienced may expect wonderful results from them. In the list below the Early Flowering give the first blossoms, and in all cases should be used for late plantings. The Summer Flowering Spencers and Superb Mixed are the standard sorts for sowing outdoors.

In the South early planting of Sweet Peas is necessary in order to get perfect blooms, and even in the North it is desirable, because the blooming period is advanced and lasts longer. The time for sowing is as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. Dig the soil deep and chop it into good working condition. Lay off rows 30 inches apart, and along the line of these rows open trenches 8 inches deep. Cover the bottom of the trench with 3 inches of fine manure, on top of this 2 inches of soil, sow the seed in a thick drill, and cover with light soil enough to fill the trench. A covering of boards, straw, or manure should then be given as protection. When the young plants appear, remove the covering, unless it is manure, and begin cultivation. Thin plants to stand 4 inches apart, and support vines with wire, trellis, or brush.

Early Flowering Spencers

1275—*IMPROVED SNOWSTORM*.—White, vigorous grower with enormous flowers borne in fours on very long stems.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

1276—*ENCHANTRESS*.—A bright rose-pink which deepens towards edges of standards and wings. Large, well-waved flowers carried on strong stems.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

1277—*EARLY KING*.—The flowers are of perfect form and average fully two inches in diameter. Bright crimson.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

1278—*BLUE JACKET*.—A rich dark navy-blue self, extremely free flowering and usually produced in fours.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

1274—*SELECT EARLY FLOWERING MIXED*.—Composed of the finest of the named varieties, bearing all of the above colors and many intermediate shades.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.25 postpaid.

Summer Flowering Spencers

1280—*KING WHITE*.—A gigantic free flowering white variety noted for the purity of its white blossoms.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

1281—*HERCULES*.—A magnificent soft rose-pink self-bearing flower of over two inches in diameter.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

1282—*MAVIS*.—Soft rich rose-pink on white ground, vigorous free flowering and a most desirable sort.

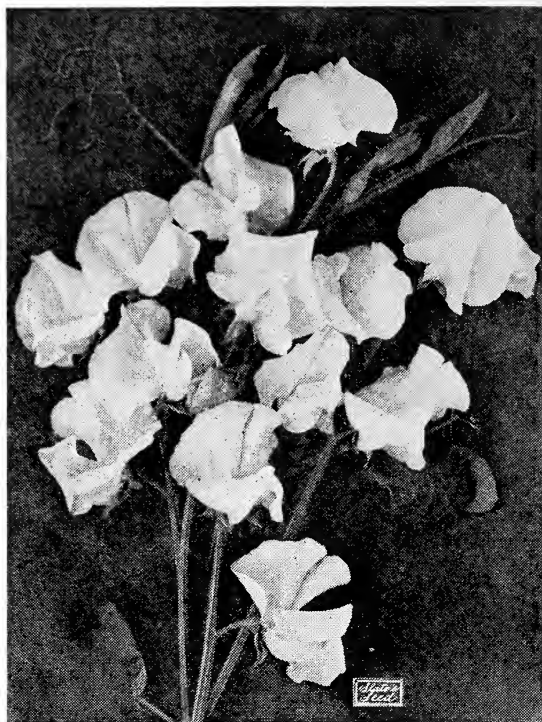
Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

1283—*BARBARA*.—Finest of the salmon colored sorts, giving a profusion of richly colored blooms, but should be grown in partly shaded location to preserve its color.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

1284—*WARRIOR*.—The richest of the dark shades are to be found in this variety. Reddish maroon flushed with bronze.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.



Spencer Sweet Peas

1285—*LOYALTY*.—Large flowers of violet blue flake on white ground give a most desirable contrast to this variety.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

1286—*THE PRESIDENT*.—Vigorous grower, producing large orange-scarlet flowers in profusion.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

1287—*VERMILION BRILLIANT*.—Both standards and wings are of intense scarlet, giving a most brilliant effect.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

1288—*ORCHID*.—A rich lavender tone found only in the Orchids. Very large flowering.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

1289—*WEDGWOOD*.—A fine light blue of good substance. Dark enough to make a good show and yet light enough to be dainty.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

1279—*SUPERB SPENCERS MIXED*.—An extra select mixture of the finest of the summer flowering Spencers. It contains all colors, shades, and many novel markings. For a full color range nothing more desirable can be obtained.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

1290—*SELECT ECKFORDS MIXED*.—The Eckfords are popular large flowering sweet peas, and this mixture is composed of the finest named varieties mixed to give a full color range.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25 postpaid.



TWO NEW SWEET PEAS FOR YOUR GARDEN

Our standard list of sweet peas contains some of the finest varieties in cultivation and our mixture of Spencers is a thing of rare beauty but we all like the new and novel sorts. No matter how good the old may be there is always inspiration in new varieties. And with the flame of our imagination, we rekindle desires for better things. In these two new Spencer Sweet Peas we have the fragrance of the orange blossom combined with one of the daintiest tints ever found in any flower and we have the large full grace of the sweet pea in connection with one of the most gorgeous colors known. We have such a good standard list of Sweet Peas that no new variety can tempt us until we have found it to be unusual in its merits and it was on such a basis that we selected these two sorts to fill the place of honor in our list. We believe that in them we have found varieties that will live long—varieties whose value will keep them before us for years after other sorts have been forgotten.

1320—INSPIRATION.—A young artist looks upon a masterpiece and receives inspiration that later writes his name in the hall of fame. Thus do we offer you a new sweet pea in whose beauty and artistic coloring you will find inspiration. From it you will realize a new joy. The blossoms are large and borne on sprays of four. They have the true Spencer wave and are of beautiful form. The color is a pure white but the edge of each flower is tinted in the softest imaginable shade of rose pink. Everything about the flower suggests grace, beauty, and refinement. And one of its greatest features is a fragrance such as few sweet peas possess. It is the fragrance of the orange blossoms coupled with the beauty of an unusual sweet pea that makes people stop to admire this variety. The vines are sturdy and robust in growth making culture an easy matter.

Packet 15c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$7.00 postpaid.

1321—IMAGINATION.—Imagination may well be called that torch—that flare of crimson light that leads us to better things. A man of yesterday followed imagination and today we have electricity and so it is with all of the wonders of this age. And all those gardeners who love rich bold colors will glory in this magnificent new sweet pea. It is a robust growing Spencer with very long stems and glossy bright foliage. The flowers are very large and of a beautiful crimson color which deepens at the throat. We consider that we have in this new variety the finest self colored crimson sweet pea in the world today. It will live with the gardeners who appreciate the best in sweet peas, because real beauty and worth cannot be depreciated by age. If you want the finest sweet peas and those that will set your garden afire with color, then follow our Imagination.

Packet 15c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$7.00 postpaid.



Camela Flora Dahlia

Slate's Dahlias

The Most Gorgeous of Flowers

The Dahlia is a flower that responds readily to good treatment, but is still one of the easiest to grow. It requires a light rich soil that has been dug deep to allow room for root development. Roots should not be put out until late spring or early summer. If planted too early they bloom in the hot weather and never produce as fine flowers as the later plantings. June is one of the best months for planting. Set bulbs three feet apart and six inches deep. Set a stout stake at each root when planted. After the plants have formed four leaf branches pinch out the bud. Allow these four shoots to develop and pull all others as they come out. Disbud the first shoots to come out and hold the blooms back as long as possible unless the planting be made late. Give shallow cultivations until the blooms come out and then a side dressing of manure will help. The Dahlia likes sunlight but should not be exposed to extreme sunlight in the South.

PRICES on any of the following list of select named kinds in strong field divisions are 25c each, \$2.00 per doz. postpaid.

- 5530—COUNTRY GIRL (C#) Golden yellow.
- 5531—HARZER KIND (C#) Bright pink and white.
- 5532—KRIEMHILDA (C) Delicate pink.
- 5533—PHOENIX (C) Dark velvety maroon.
- 5534—QUEEN OF HEARTS (C) White shaded lemon.
- 5535—STRATHLEN KRONE (C) Rich cardinal red.
- 5536—MINA BURGLE (Dec. #) Deep scarlet.
- 5537—MADAME VANDEN DALE (Dec. #) Silver pink.
- 5538—BARON SCHROEDER (Dec.) Rich glowing purple.
- 5539—PRINCESS LOUISE VICTORIA (Dec. #) Deep pink.
- 5540—BIRD OF PASSAGE (S) Deep pink on white.
- 5541—CUBAN GIANT (S#) Dark velvety crimson.
- 5542—CAMELA FLORA (S#) Snow white.
- 5543—FRANK SMITH (S#) Dark rich maroon.
- 5545—FACKAL (P) Scarlet and gold.
- 5546—FELDBURG (P) White flaked crimson.
- 5548—ELECTRA (P) Deep lavender.
- 5549—KING EDWARD (P) Deep purple.

- 5550—CRIMSON CENTURY (Cen.) Single crimson.
- 5551—TWENTIETH CENTURY (Cen.) Single white and rose.
- 5552—MIXTURE of all kinds and colors. 20c each, \$1.75 doz.

NOTE.—In above list (C) refers to the Cactus type; (Dec.) to Decorative; (S) to the Show; (P) to the Peony flowered; (Cen.) to Century type; and the symbol (#) following denotes the best cut flower varieties or those with long stems.

Caladiums

These are among the most useful of foliage plants and can be planted in pots and tubs or bedded in the garden. The Esculentum or Elephant Ear varieties have very large green leaves. The fancy leaved sorts have smaller leaves but an endless variety of rich colors. They all delight in partial shade, a very rich soil, and plenty of water. Never plant until warm weather comes or if planted sooner keep indoors.

5501—CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.—Commonly this variety is called Elephant Ear because the large leaves bear a very striking resemblance to the ears of an elephant. These bulbs are offered in two sizes. This is the smaller of the two which measures 7 to 9 inches in circumference. A good size for pots.

Price 15c each, \$1.50 doz. postpaid, \$1.20 doz. by express.

5502—CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.—The same as above except the bulbs are the large size measuring 9 to 11 inches in circumference. An ideal size for outdoor planting or putting in large tubs.

Price 25c each, \$2.50 doz. postpaid, \$2.00 per doz. by express.

5503—FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS.—In this we have one of the best mixtures to be found. It contains a wide variety of colors and many rare sorts. Or if desired we can supply ten named sorts separate. These are very small bulbs and require care in the handling. Start in January or February indoors in pots or shallow boxes and take outdoors after warm weather comes. The colors run in reds, greens, pinks, yellows, bronze, transparent and many combinations.

Price 35c each, \$3.60 doz. postpaid.



Mina Burgle Dahlia

*The Lady of Hyco*

Our Seven Best Dahlias

Each year we conduct extensive trials of dahlias from all over the country. Every variety that appears worthy is given a trial in our gardens. It is from these trials that we have picked the seven varieties listed here and we are confident that their large size, perfect blossoms, long stems and other good qualities will convince you that we have picked a winning team. In selecting these varieties we have picked them for size of blossoms, length of stems, beauty in form of blossoms, color, and general good habits of the plants.

5553—*THE LADY OF HYCO*.—We are naturally proud of this, the first dahlia we have ever named and because it was our first we have tried to secure a flower that would win a reputation for itself. The Lady of Hyco is a decorative which is the most useful and beautiful of all the dahlia family. The blossoms are perfectly formed out of long curved petals which twist into exquisite forms. The color is a delicate lavender pink which is certain to captivate the hearts of all dahlia lovers. The plants are robust and profuse bloomers. The blossoms are very large and solid retaining their beauty for a long time whether cut or on the bush. The stems are very long making it one of the best cutflower varieties and its perfect blossom of such rare coloring is certain to make it one of the most popular of all dahlias.

Price \$2.00 each postpaid.

5544—*W. W. RAWSON*.—This is a good vigorous plant with medium long stems. The flowers are white with the tips of the petals touched with a delicate lavender. In all it is a most pleasing effect of soft lavender.

Price 60c each, 3 for \$1.25, \$3.75 doz. postpaid.

5554—*PATRICK O'MARA*.—The first time we saw this new variety, we realized that it was a fit subject for our hall of fame. It is a flower that is never to be forgotten when you have once seen it. The stalks are very stout and rather tall with good foliage. The flowers are of unusual size, perhaps the largest of any we list and belong to the Decorative type but differ somewhat in form from The Lady of Hyco. The color is

old gold and each petal has a bright sheen as though dusted with gold. Long stems make it a good cutflower variety and we offer it with the assurance that it is well worth the price.

Price \$2.00 each postpaid.

5555—*CRIMSON BEAUTY*.—This is a round ball shape dahlia with its petals beautifully cupped. It is a perfect double with blossoms larger than most of this class. The stems are of good length and the color is a rich carmine red. The beautiful shade of red together with its ball shape make this a variety of unusual merit. The stalks are of medium height, vigorous and profuse bloomers.

Price 50c each, 3 for \$1.00. \$3.00 doz. postpaid.

5558—*SPECIALTY COLLECTION*.—One tuber of each of these seven best dahlias, a total value of \$6.25 will be sent postpaid for \$5.00.

5547—*DUTCHESS OF BRUNSWICK*.—We have been growing this dahlia for some years and have previously pronounced it to be the finest Peony dahlia in our collection. The outer petals are wide and spreading while the center ones are more cupped to make a perfectly double flower. The color is a rich apricot at the tips of the petals shaded to a bronze. This bronze becomes more intense towards the center of the flower.

Price 40c each, 3 for 85c, doz. \$2.50 postpaid.

5556—*DEE LIGHTED*.—This is the dahlia which is credited with a smile. It was named after the famous smile of our Teddy Roosevelt. It is an immense flower of pure white with long stems. We have never seen a finer white dahlia. It belongs to the Decorative type, and often produces blossoms six to eight inches in diameter.

Price 50c each, 3 for \$1.00, \$3.00 doz. postpaid.

5557—*JANET*.—This variety is not new but offers such a rich color in a flower of great beauty that we cannot deny it a place in this list. See illustration for form of blossom. The petals are of velvety texture and the color is a rich crimson. The center is a deep yellow which makes a wonderful contrast with the petals.

to admire.

Price 25c each, 3 for 60c, \$2.00 doz. postpaid.

*Crimson Beauty—Left. Janet—Right*

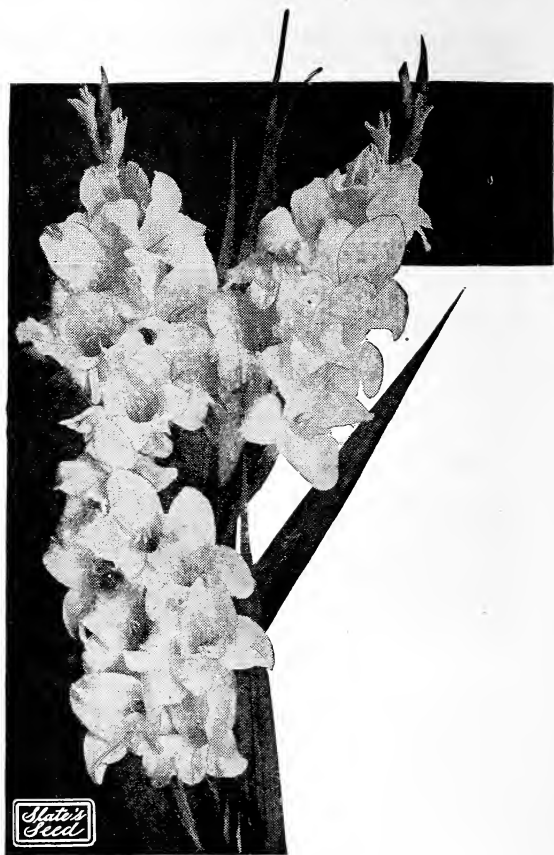
Superb Gladioli

Make the Garden Rich in Color

Nothing can rival the Gladioli for a gorgeous range and combination of dainty colors or as a good-keeping cut-flower. To get the best effect, they should be planted in beds. The colors may be mingled or kept separate as desired. In the latitude of Virginia, the bulbs planted April 1 will come into bloom about June 15 and last for six weeks. A light rich soil is essential. Make rich with well rotted manure and dig deep. Plant bulbs when warm weather has come, setting them four inches deep and six to eight inches apart each way. Give shallow cultivation until blooms begin to appear and then an abundance of water with a side dressing of manure will increase the size and number of blooms. In order to have a succession of blooms, make a planting every four weeks. This year we are offering select, large bulbs grown for us by one of the best gladioli specialists in the North. For shipment by express our customers may deduct 25c per 100 from following prices.

POSTPAID

No.	VARIETY AND COLOR	EACH	Doz.	100
5510—	AMERICA.—Flesh pink.....	\$.05	\$.45	\$3.00
5511—	LE MARECHAL FOCH.—Early pink.....	.12	1.25	8.00
5512—	GRETCHEN ZANG.—Soft pink.....	.10	1.00	7.00
5513—	HALLEY.—Early salmon.....	.08	.80	5.00
5514—	HILDA.—Deep scarlet.....	.08	.80	5.00
5515—	GENERAL JOFFRE.—Blood red.....	.10	1.00	7.00
5516—	BLUE JAY.—Grayish blue.....	.12	1.25	8.00
5517—	NIAGARA.—Yellow.....	.10	1.00	7.00
5518—	NORA.—Lavender.....	.10	1.00	7.00
5519—	PEACE.—White.....	.10	1.00	7.00
5520—	YELLOW HAMMER.—Yellow.....	.10	1.00	7.00
5521—	GOLIATH.—Deep purple red.....	.10	1.00	7.00
5522—	CHICAGO WHITE.—White.....	.08	.80	5.00
5523—	PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS.—Yellow shades.....	.05	.45	3.00
5524—	SELECT MIXED.....	.05	.45	3.00



Gladiolus

Tuberose

One of the most fragrant flowers that can be grown. Make excellent pot plants or can be bedded in the garden and will add a great deal to any flower plantings. Set bulbs after warm weather comes in a deep rich soil that has a liberal quantity of manure in it. Cover three inches deep and set bulbs four to six inches apart. Keep moist but not wet. They will stand the full sunlight or may be grown in partial shade.

5503—**DOUBLE DWARF PEARL.**—The most popular tuberose in cultivation. Throws flower spikes three feet high and fully covered with double fragrant blossoms. This is the standard commercial size bulbs, being four to six inches.

5c each, 45c doz., \$3.00 per 100 postpaid.

5504—**DOUBLE DWARF PEARL.**—The same variety as above, but mammoth bulbs. These are especially desirable for pot culture.

10c each, 90c doz., \$5.00 per 100 postpaid.

5505—**VARIEGATED.**—A single variety having foliage edged with white. Makes one of the best varieties for edging walks or beds. Flowers very fragrant and four feet high.

5c each, 45c doz., \$3.00 per 100 postpaid.

5506—**ALBINO.**—A tall early variety producing very fragrant single flowers.

5c each, 45c doz., \$3.00 per 100 postpaid.

5508—**ARMSTRONG.**—A dwarf single variety very popular with florists. Grows about two feet tall with spikes filled with single fragrant flowers.

5c each, 45c doz., \$3.00 per 100 postpaid.

Oxalis

The summerflowering oxalis have such a wide range of use, are so inexpensive, and require so little attention that every flower lover should grow them. They may be planted in beds in the garden covering bulbs one inch deep and spacing them three inches apart. Any good soil will grow them. Partial shade is preferred, but they will do well in the full sunlight. As a pot subject or for hanging baskets nothing is better. A dozen bulbs in a seven- or eight-inch pot will produce a mass of blooms all summer. They commence flowering within a few weeks after planting and last until frost.

5590—**LASANDRIA.**—A novel pink sort throwing up tall flower stems above odd leaves. The foliage is cut and bears red markings.

3 for 10c, 12 for 25c, \$1.50 per 100.

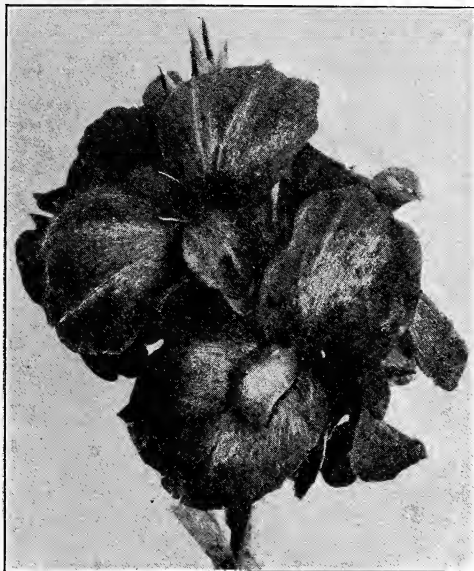
5591—**DEPPEI.**—This is a most dainty little flower. The blossoms are small and pure white. The foliage is like that of a young clover plant of a clear green color. The small bulbs will make a mass of foliage and a wealth of blossoms in a short while.

3 for 10c, 12 for 25c, \$1.50 per 100.

5592—**SHAMROCK.**—This variety has flowers of the same size as the Deppei and foliage alike but the blossoms are of a bright cerise pink. This sort and the Deppei when planted together are most desirable for pot, window box, or bed.

3 for 10c, 12 for 25c, \$1.50 per 100.

5593—**MIXED.**—Pink and white.
3 for 10c, 12 for 25c, \$1.50 per 100, 500 for \$5.00 postpaid.

*American Beauty Canna*

5587—*AMERICAN BEAUTY*.—This recent introduction brings us a new shade of red and a most gorgeous flower. The blossoms are very large and of a clear, velvety shade of deep cerise. The foliage is a pure deep green of pleasing appearance and the flowers come in succession on good stems from four to five feet tall. One must see this magnificent canna to appreciate it.

Price 40c each, \$3.00 doz. postpaid, \$15.00 per 100 by express.

5568—*STATUE OF LIBERTY*.—This belong to the giants among cannas and no one can help but admire its robust habits. The flowers are of enormous size and uniformly colored a brilliant red which shows a trace of dull orange. It has the drooping petals of the orchid flowering canna and these have a most pleasing satiny texture. The foliage is large, slightly rounded, of a rich bronze color. Six to seven feet tall.

Price 30c each, \$2.50 doz. postpaid. \$12.00 per 100 by express.

5581—*THE PRESIDENT*.—The flowers are of enormous size and a rich scarlet color which will stand the hottest sun. This is an early sort, growing about four feet tall with a strong stalk that holds its flowers erect. The foliage is a deep green and is practically free from disease. This grand variety is fast becoming the most popular of red cannas.

Price 20c each, \$1.50 doz. postpaid. \$8.00 per 100 by express.

5583—*SUSQUEHANNA*.—No better variety for a border can be found than this dwarf, bronze, foliage, pink. When used on the outer edge of a circle or as a border for taller growing kinds it has three distinct features: Namely, it grows only about three feet tall, has beautiful light bronze foliage, and flowers of a clear old-rose pink. It is destined to become one of the leading pinks.

Price 25c each, \$2.00 doz. postpaid, \$10.00 per 100 by express.

Seven New Cannas

Out on our Hyco farm we have acres and acres of cannas growing. It is a sight well worth miles of travel to see and they are in bloom from early summer until frost. We grow canna roots by the hundreds of thousands every year and ship them all over America. Having this volume of business makes us keep our stock well supplied with modern varieties. From our list, we have picked these seven newest of the cannas. Any person desiring the newest and best cannas cannot do better than to select from this list. All canna roots will be mailed as soon as the order is received unless otherwise stated on the order. When received store in damp earth in a cool basement where they will not freeze. A very warm or dry atmosphere is sure to damage them.

5571—*APRICOT*.—We consider this a canna of unusual merit and especially valuable, because it adds a new color to the list. Apricot has healthy, bright green foliage growing about four feet tall. The flowers are of large size and a most pleasing mixture of buff and salmon which gives the apricot shade from which it takes its name.

Price 25c each, \$2.00 doz. postpaid. \$10.00 per 100 by express.

5584—*DR. E. ACKERNECHT*.—Blossoms of a bright cerise pink are borne over light bronze foliage. It grows only three to three and one half feet tall and will make a desirable border. One great trait is its robust habit of growth which is a thing not always found in pink cannas.

20c each, \$1.50 doz. postpaid, \$8.00 per 100 by express.

5585—*MORNING GLOW*.—The foliage is a deep green over which is light bronze, veined and ribbed in bronze. Grows only about three feet tall. The blossoms are of good size and a most pleasing shade of shell pink which shades to a red center. In both foliage and flower we have a remarkable color contrast which makes this a wonderful canna.

25c each, \$2.00 doz. postpaid, \$10.00 per 100 by express.

*Statue of Liberty Canna*

Slate's Canna Roots

NINE CHOICE VARIETIES

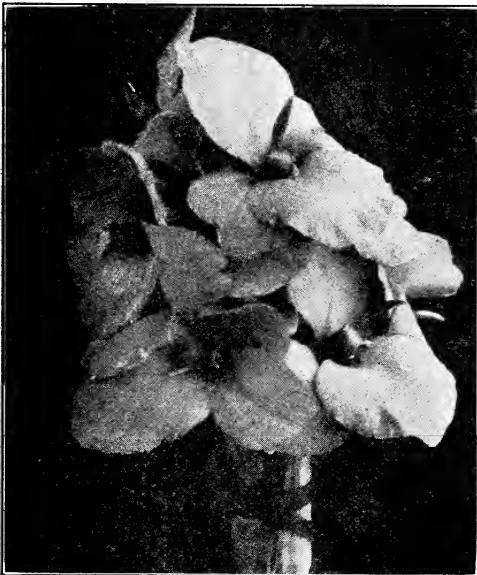
The canna is one of the most useful of flowers and one that lends itself well to any surroundings. It will be found in the stately grounds of the mansion or around the border of the lowly cottage. There is a place around every home that needs cannas and no other flower will fill this place so well as the canna. It is a flower that can be neglected for weeks without showing the neglect or it can be given the best of attention and will repay you in its beauty. The canna's needs are simple. Give them a light soil into which a large quantity of manure has been dug. Beyond this it only requires sunlight and water. The dormant roots can be put out as soon as heavy frosts are over in the spring and should be started as early as possible. Plant them three to four inches deep. Unless advised to the contrary, we send canna roots out with seeds and other portion of the order.

PRICE All varieties on this page: 15c each, \$1.25 doz. postpaid, \$7.50 per 100 by express.

5560—**KING HUMBERT.**—This enormous orchid flowering canna is of a bright orange scarlet shading to darker edges. It grows from four to five feet tall, and has very large leaves which are of a deep red or bronze. It is a robust grower succeeding almost anywhere and a diseased plant is seldom found. This is the most popular of all bronze leaf cannas.

5578—**FIERY CROSS.**—This is a close second for the President, having luxuriant green foliage of deep green over which very large flowers of vivid scarlet are borne in an almost endless succession. This sort is comparatively new but is fast becoming one of our best sellers.

5582—**WINTZERS COLOSSAL.**—This orchid flowering canna produces the largest blossoms of any variety yet introduced. The enormous drooping petals carry a flame scarlet color of wonderful substance. The foliage is a bright green. Height about five feet. It is a vigorous growing plant that will always be admired.



City of Portland Canna



King Humbert Canna

5565—**EUREKA.**—We consider this by far the best white canna yet introduced. The plants are especially vigorous and produce very large flowers in abundance throughout the season. The blossoms open with a slight cream tint but gradually become whiter. Grows about four feet tall and has bright green foliage.

5576—**NOKOMIS.**—A pure crimson flower of great substance is borne over bronze foliage. It grows about four feet tall and has foliage of a light bronze color. The flowers are borne on stout stems and come in succession from early summer until frost. This is one of the newer reds and is a valuable addition to any list.

5577—**WYOMING.**—An orchid flowering canna producing enormous blossoms of deep orange. The flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong stems. The plants grow from six to seven feet tall and have luxuriant foliage of a deep bronze. Wherever a tall bronze leaf canna is desired this sort is sure to prove highly satisfactory.

5572—**MRS. ALFRED F. CONRAD.**—It is even hard to imagine a more gorgeous salmon-pink canna than this variety or we might say pink because the salmon is almost un-noticeable. It is the most robust of pink cannas and has the largest flowers. The blossoms are of a rich pink color and retain their beauty after days of exposure to hot sun. The foliage is green. Height four feet.

5569—**CITY OF PORTLAND.**—This popular variety is already well known to most growers and has been found a most valuable sort. The flowers are very large and of a beautiful shade of bright pink. Grows about three and one half feet tall and has green foliage.

5570—**HUNGARIA.**—A dwarf canna with green foliage. It bears a profusion of bright rose-pink flowers of good substance. This is one of the most beautiful shades of pink to be found in any canna and one that will please the most exacting trade. It grows three to three and one half feet tall and has green foliage.

Ten Standard Cannas

OLD BUT GOOD VARIETIES

All of the cannas in this list have been on the market for some time. This makes them cheaper but does not keep them from being good varieties. In fact, such sorts as Louisiana, Allemania, Gladioflora, and Venus are among the most beautiful cannas to be found with large flowers and good foliage. But they have been in cultivation a long time and stock is plentiful hence they do not command the fancy prices of newer and scarcer varieties. We recommend this list to those who wish cannas of merit at a small cost.

PRICE—All varieties on this page, 10c each, 60c doz. postpaid. \$3.00 per 100 by express.

5573—*MONT BLANC*.—The blossoms are practically the same as those of Eureka but the plant is more dwarf. Mont Blanc grows about three feet tall and has light green foliage. For a low white for border or edges this will make an ideal sort.

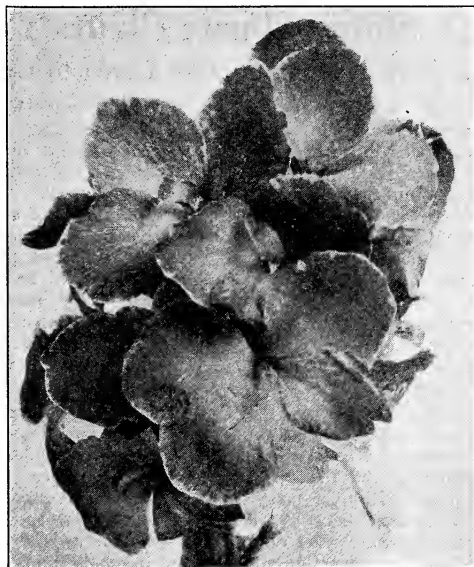
5580—*METEOR*.—This dwarf red is noted for its bright flowers. It grows about three feet tall and has large green foliage. The flowers are large and of a pure crimson color. There are few dwarf cannas that produce such a wealth of both foliage and flowers as this one.

5579—*FIRE BIRD*.—This is a comparatively new canna of great merit. The blossoms are very large with glossy petals of fiery red. The stems are strong and hold the flowers well above the foliage. Grows about three and one-half feet tall and has bright green foliage.

5563—*LOUISIANA*.—This is one of the old varieties that defies any new sort to take its place. It is an orchid flowering orange-scarlet growing six to seven feet tall with pure green foliage. The flowers are of enormous size and are held several feet above the foliage by strong stems. It makes an ideal sort for centers or tall backgrounds.



Allemania Canna



Venus Canna

5586—*VENUS*.—In this variety we have a most dainty combination of rose-pink petals with a narrow border of cream yellow. It is a vigorous pink growing from three to four feet tall with bright green foliage. This is something different and yet highly desirable.

5567—*GLADIOFLORA*.—There are few variegated flowers offering the rich colors of this variety. The blossoms are of large size, and have a crimson center which changes to a bright rose pink petal around which is a border of gold. It is a dwarf sort growing three feet tall and making a most desirable low bed or border. Green foliage.

5564—*ALLEMANIA*.—This is another of those enormous orchid flowering cannas. The blossoms are very large and of a bright orange-scarlet with a wide border of golden yellow. The center of the blossoms are flecked and spotted yellow also. It is a robust grower with large green foliage, attaining a height of about six feet.

5575—*SOUV. DE ANTOINE CROZY*.—This is a brilliantly colored dwarf which will prove most useful. The flowers are of flaming red with a narrow but well defined border of rich yellow. Grows only three feet high and has green foliage. It is an old sort but highly desirable.

5565—*RICHARD WALLACE*.—The large flowers, constant blooming habits, and dainty shade of canary yellow have made this variety famous among cannas. It is a vigorous grower, free from disease, about four feet tall, and having bright green foliage. In a light yellow, we could not ask for anything better.

5562—*SHENANDOAH*.—This is a dwarf bronze foliage pink of merit. The blossoms open a light carmine pink and later develop a light salmon tint which is spread evenly over the whole flower. It grows from three to four feet tall and has deep green foliage overcast with light bronze. The green often shows through the bronze and the ribs are of deeper bronze.

Slate's Hardy Plants

The Flowers Grandmother Loved to Grow

These perennial plants set out now will flower next spring and continue for years to come. They supply the most beautiful of all flowers and relieve you of the necessity for planting seed each year. Perennials require but little care after they are once established, and every person having a few feet of land can afford to grow them. The plants quoted are strong field-grown stock. They have all flowered once and will give quick results. The soil in which you set them should be dug deep and made rich with pulverized sheep manure. These plants can be set out at any time as soon as the soil can be worked. The following list covers the most popular flowers, but if you wish items not listed, write us for prices.

PLANT SHIPMENTS.—The prices quoted are all delivered with the exception of the price per 100. For bulk orders of this kind express is the proper manner of shipping and the purchaser pays the charges. Our customers will please remember that plants cannot be taken up and kept in stock like seeds, and there is necessarily more time required to fill these orders. We shall do our best to render you quick service, but remember that Nature has placed certain limitations upon us. On all plant orders amounting to less than \$1.00 we are forced to make a charge of 15c to cover packing cost. Orders for \$1.00 or over packing is free.

PRICE—All items, except where otherwise noted, 20c each, \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. \$12.00 per 100 by express.

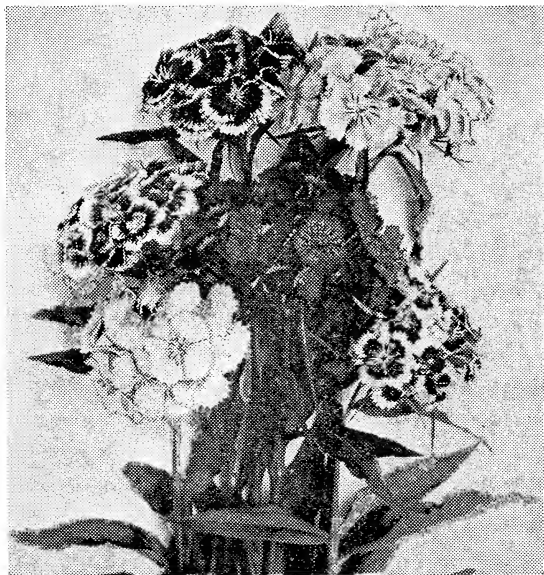
ACHILLEA (Millfoil or Yarrow).

The Pearl.—Fine cut flower. Pure white double, blossoms all summer. 30 inches high.

ARMERIA, Maritana (Thrift).—A dwarf tufted plant growing about six inches tall and bearing bright rosy pink flowers. Good cutflower and edge for walks or for rock garden.

25c each, \$2.00 doz., \$15.00 per 100.

ANCHUSA, Italica (Dropmore).—A beautiful border plant producing gentian blue flowers in June. 4-5 ft.



Sweet William



Canterbury Bells

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).—Long-spurred hybrids of all colors. Fine for borders or rock garden or cut-flowers. 3 feet high. Blooms May and June.

ARTEMISIA, Pedemontana.—A fine border plant having silvery foliage of great value. May be used against shrubs or in masses for landscape work. Makes an excellent border for canna beds or background for low flowers.

30c each, \$2.50 doz.

ASTER, New Japanese Hardy Mauve Cushion.—Circular cushion like plant 2 feet across and nine inches high. Flowers a delicate mauve with silvery white reflection. Blooms Oct.-Nov. A novelty and a most valuable plant combined.

40c each, \$3.50 doz.

ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisy).—A perfectly hardy plant 5 feet high, blooming September and October, in white, blue and pink.

25c each, \$2.50 doz., \$18.00 per 100.

BOCCONIA, Cordata (Plume Poppy).—Plants grow 6 to 8 ft. tall and bear creamy white flowers. An excellent screen or background or for planting against shrubbery.

25c each, \$2.00 doz., \$15.00 per 100.

BOLTONIA (False Starwort).—Tall growing plants with flowers like a hardy aster. Constant bloomers and good cutflowers. 5-6 ft. White and pink.

BUDDLEYA (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac).—One of the most admired shrubs. Lovely light purple flowers radiating a delightful perfume of spring lilac. Ideal for cut-flowers and other floral arrangements. 5 feet high.

50c each, \$4.50 doz., \$30.00 per 100.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell).—Largest and most beautiful family of border-plants. Very free flowering and easy growing. 2 feet high. Blooms in June.

25c each, \$2.50 doz., \$18.00 per 100.

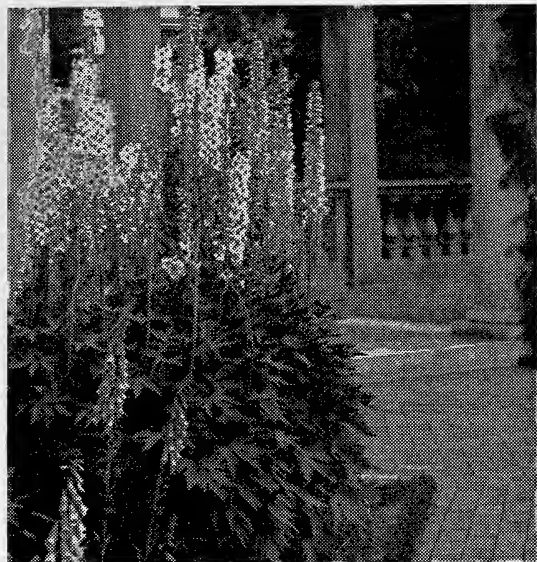
CHRYSANTEHNUM (Hardy October Rose).—The development of the Hardy Chrysanthemum has made it possible to have color, life and beauty in the garden when the other hardy plants have passed. Fine for cut flowers.

Large-Flowering Varieties.—Separate colors, red, pink, white, yellow and scarlet bronze.

25c each, \$2.50 doz., \$18.00 per 100.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (Lily of the Valley).—35c each, \$3.00 doz., \$18.00 per 100.

COREOPSIS (Tickseed).—The flowers are a golden rich yellow of slender graceful form, making them an excellent cut-flower. 2 feet high. Blooms all summer.



Delphinium

CARNATION (Grenardin Hardy).—In red, white, pink. One of the best of the hardy flowers and a constant bloomer.

25c each, \$2.00 doz., \$15.00 per 100.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur).—It is almost impossible to convey anything like an adequate description of the improved Delphiniums. Their greatest charm lies in the wonderful stateliness of growth, and the rich colors and tints of their striking flowers. Nothing in blue can compare with Delphiniums, and for their value in hardy borders they are unsurpassed.

Light Blue (Belladonna).—25c each, \$2.50 doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Gold Medal Hybrids.—25c each, \$2.50 doz., \$18.00 per 100.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William).—Certainly one of the most popular old-fashioned garden plants. Their freedom of blooming, striking colors and pleasing fragrance made them the favorite of all lovers of hardy flowers. Fine for cutting.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Hardy Pink).—Dainty fringed flowers of mixed colors.

DICENTRA, Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart).—An old fashion favorite. Its graceful pink flowers are most attractive. Strong clumps.

75c each.

FUNKIA, Undulata Medio Variegata (Plantain Lily). Variegated foliage and blue flowers.

30c each, \$2.50 doz.

GAILLARDIA.—The most glorious of our true, "old fashioned flowers." Flowering constantly from June till October in many rich and brilliant colors of orange, crimson and red. Unexcelled as a cut-flower.

GRASSES.—Very ornamental plants. Hardy and easy to grow. Plume Grass, Violet Tinged Leaves with graceful flower spikes 5-6 ft.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata, white, green and yellow striped leaves 4-5 ft.

Fountain Grass, 4-5 ft., bright green foliage with bronze purple flower heads.

Variegated Ribbon Grass, 18 inches variegated foliage. All grasses 25c each, \$2.00 doz., \$15.00 per 100.

GEUM.—Beautiful dwarf plants of compact growth that flower over a long period. The variety we offer is Mrs. Bradshaw a double scarlet, 2 ft., May-Sept. Excellent cutflower.

30c each, \$2.50 doz.

GYPSOPHILIA (Babys Breath).—Masses of minute white flowers produced throughout the summer. Good cutflower.

HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower).—Their rich golden color and full-formed growth make them wonderfully effective in the hardy border. 6 feet high. Blooms August and September.

25c each, \$2.50 doz., \$18.00 per 100.

HELIOPSIS (Orange Sunflower).—In general it is like the Helianthus, of dwarf habit, but also very valuable for cutting. 3 feet high.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily).—Lily-like flowers with very ornamental foliage; color pure yellow. 3 feet high. Blooms June and July.

HELENIUM (Sneezeweed).—Blooms all summer and is good cutflower or border plant. We offer the River-ton Gem which is old gold changing to wallflower red.

30c each, \$2.50 doz.

HARDY DAISY (Pyrethrum Hybridum).—The most brilliantly colored flowers of the daisy family, ranging from pure white to brilliant scarlet. Bloom all summer, 2 ft. Mixed colors only.

25c each, \$2.00 doz., \$15.00 per 100.

HIBISCUS (Mallow).—Very robust growing plant, having large flowers of rich shades of red and pink. Height 6 feet.

HOLLYHOCKS.—The finest strains, double varieties in pink, salmon, yellow and crimson.

25c each, \$2.50 doz., \$18.00 per 100.

IRIS GERMANICA (German Iris).—The usefulness of this member of the Iris family is so well known and appreciated that we need not write much about it. There is hardly a hardy plant that can be used with more success than the German Iris, especially for solid Iris borders, beds and cut-flower purposes. Iris may be had in bloom from the early part of May till the end of August.

JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kaempferi).—The Japanese Iris is the most showy and strikingly beautiful of all the large family of Iris. Very few flowers, the orchid not being excepted, surpass this unique flower in size and gorgeousness and variety of color, which ranges from snow-white to the deepest purple, striped and variegated in the greatest profusion of coloring.

Mixed, all colors. 30c each, \$3.00 doz., \$20.00 per 100.

LUPINUS (Lupine).—Long spikes of peashaped flowers on long stems. Fine cutflower, 3 ft. In white, pink, and blue.

30c each, \$2.50 doz.

PRICE—All items, except where otherwise noted, 20c each, \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. \$12.00 per 100 by express.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not).—Beautiful small blue flowers. Through planting in a moist shady place the flowering period may be much prolonged.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI (Chinese Lantern Plant). It is not unusual at Xmas time and many other occasions to be short of proper decorating material. We are, therefore, adding to our list this wonderful hardy plant, which is a very strong grower and throws up numerous stems two feet in height, on which are borne a large fruit enclosed in a brilliant scarlet colored bladder-like calyx, which makes an excellent subject for any kind of decorating, especially Christmas.

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower).—Bell-shaped flowers on graceful slender stems. Desirable for cutting. Two feet high. Blooms June and October.

PHLOX.—Beauty and usefulness bring these hardy border plants among those of greatest importance. For massing they are very effective, and their great varieties of colors add a brilliancy to the landscape. Their flowering season begins in July, and when the past bloom spikes are removed, the blooming period may be prolonged until fall.

M. P. Durkee, tall lavender.

Champs Elysee, fine dark purple.

Europe, large white with red center.

Mad. P. Duthrie, large pale pink.

Mrs. Chas. Dorr, a lavender that is almost blue.

Mrs. Jenkins, the finest pure white.

Rheinlander, a new salmon with immense flowers.

Richard Wallace, pure white maroon center.

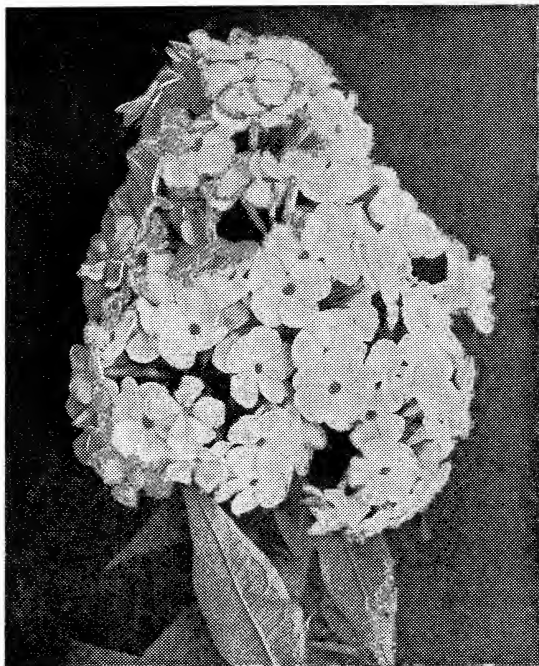
Rynstrom, deep pink, large flowers.

Sir E. Landser, bright crimson.

Mixed colors 15c each, \$1.00 doz.

Named sorts 25c each, \$1.50 doz., \$12.00 per 100.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead or American Heather).—One of the prettiest hardy perennials, gaining in popularity as it becomes better known. It forms dense bushes, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing freely during the summer months, spikes of delicious pink tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather.



Phlox

PHLOX SUBULATA.—Dwarf trailing plants with moss-like evergreen foliage. Excellent for edging beds or walks and for cemetery use. White and rose pink.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow).—An old favorite in the "old fashioned garden;" fine for cutting. 5 feet high. Blooms July and September.

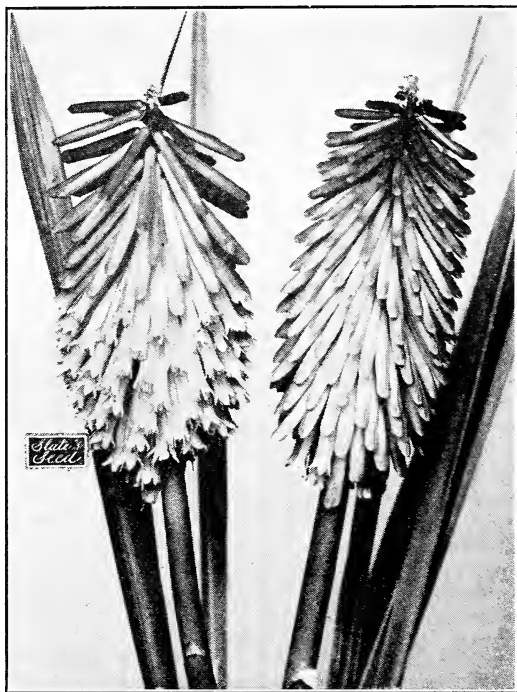
SHASTA DAISY.—A much improved hardy daisy, bearing a great profusion of large white flowers from early summer until late in the fall. Fine for cut-flowers. 2 to 2½ feet high.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker).—A beautiful late-flowering plant, having handsome reed-like foliage. Flowers are of a rich orange-scarlet color. 3 feet high. Blooms September and November.

VALERIANA (Garden Heliotrope).—Novel light green foliage over which is produced showy heads of bright flowers from pink to scarlet. 3 to 4 ft. June-Oct. 25c each, \$2.00 doz., \$15.00 per 100.

VIOLET.—Governor Herrick, one of the most fragrant of the deep purple violets. A robust grower with good long stems and large fragrant flowers. Clumps put outdoors in the spring may be lifted in the fall and potted or put in a cold frame for winter blooming.

VERONICA (Speedwell).—One of the finest autumn blue flowers, handsome heads of rich violet blue. 2 feet high. Blooms July and August.



Tritoma



Chrysanthemum, Chieftain

Chrysanthemums

LARGE DOUBLE FLORISTS' VARIETIES

15c each, \$1.25 per doz. postpaid

ROMAN GOLD, Early yellow.

CALUMET, Bronze.

WILLIAM TURNER, White.

ELBERON, Pink.

DR. ENGUEHARD, Pink.

CHIEFTAIN, White.

HARVARD, Red.

YELLOW TURNER, Yellow, very large.

PINK CHIEFTAIN, Pink early.

PINK TURNER, Large flat pink.

Single Sorts Same Price as Above.

ISABEL, Light bronze.

GOLDEN MENZA, Yellow.

WHITE MENZA, White.

GODFREY, Pink.

SUNSHINE, Japanese Anemone, Golden Center.

Pompons 10c each; \$1.00 doz. postpaid.

UVALDA, Early white.

EDINA, Rose pink.

ANGELO, Enchantress Pink.

ADIRONDO, Bronze.

GOLDEN CLIMAX, Golden.

Geraniums

ALPHONSE RICCAUD, Double Scarlet. Fine bedder.

BEAUTE POITEVINE, Double Salmon Pink.

LA FAVORITE, Best Double White.

S. A. NUTT, Double Crimson. The most popular.

JACQUERIE, Single Fiery Red.

MRS. E. G. HILL, Single Salmon. Large blooms.

ALPHA, One of the best of Ivy-leaved sorts.

LEMON, Small green foliage, lemon scented.

Any of the above sorts, 15c each, \$1.25 doz. Large plants for pots, 30c each.

Flower Plants

For the Garden, Pots, or Window Box

ABOUT PLANT SHIPMENTS.—If your plant order amounts to \$1.00 the prices quoted are postpaid with no charge for packing. On orders for less than \$1.00 worth of plants we are forced to charge extra for postage and packing. And to simplify matters we make a standard charge of 15c to cover packing and postage on any order of less than \$1.00.

We do not ship any plants out until April 1st and some of the more tender kinds are not ready then. We will make shipment as soon as the plants are ready or reserve your order for later shipment if you wish. Most of the soil is removed from the roots and damp moss substituted. We ask our customers who wish these plants to make their reservations as early as possible in order that we may make preparations for taking care of their needs.

Ferns

BOSTON, Small 35c each, large 75c each.

WHITMANII, Small 35c each, large 75c each.

HOLLY, Small 35c each, large 75c each.

ASPARAGUS, SPRENGI, Small 25c each, large 50c each.

ASPARAGUS, PLUMOSUS, Small 25c each, large 50c each.

Asters

QUEEN OF THE MARKET, early sort in white, pink, lavender or mixed colors. 25c doz., \$1.25 per 100 postpaid.

AMERICAN LATE BRANCHING, in white, pink, crimson, lavender, light blue, purple and mixed. 25c doz., \$1.25 per 100 postpaid.

Begonia

GRACILIS ALBA, white, 50c each.

GRACILIS ROSEA, pink, 50c each.

GRACILIS LUMINOSA, red, 50c each.

CORALLINE LUCERNE, the beautiful rex begonia. 75c each.

Miscellaneous Plants

ABUTILION, Flowering Maple, fine pot plant. 20c each.

AGERATUM, blue, 50c doz.

ALYSSUM, White, 50c doz.

CALENDULA, Orange King, 50c doz.

COLEUS, Bright colors, 15c each, \$1.25 doz.

LANTANA, Fine bedding and pot plant. 15c each, \$1.25 doz.

LEMON VERBENA, Sweet scented foliage. 15c each.

PANSY, Giant flowering mixed, 50c doz., \$3.00 per 100.

PETUNIA, Best bedding sorts, mixed. 30c doz., \$2.00 per 100.

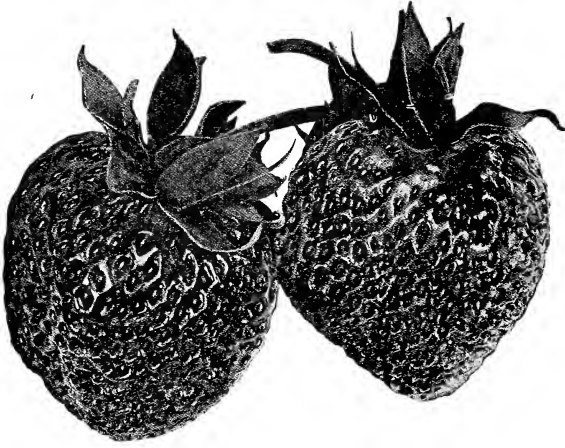
PETUNIA, Ruffled Giant mixed. 50c doz., \$3.00 per 100.

SALVIA, Splendens and Farinacea. 50c doz., \$3.00 per 100.

VERBENA, Bedding mixed. 30c doz., \$2.00 per 100.

VINCA, Pink and white mixed. 40c doz., \$2.50 per 100.

OTHER FERNS AND PLANTS may be had from us. Space does not permit us to put our complete list in here. If you do not see what you want, write us.



We offer the following varieties of strawberry plants for shipment either spring or fall season. It is impossible to state shipping date when accepting orders for these plants, because weather conditions will control the work of digging them. All orders will be booked upon receipt and shipped at the very first opportunity thereafter. Every family should have its strawberry bed and a good profit can be made from a patch planted for market.

Price of all sorts listed below 25 for 60c, \$1.25 per 100, 250 for \$2.50 postpaid, \$5.00 per 1000 by express. Special prices quoted on lots of 5,000 and over.

MISSIONARY—This is an extra early sort, good either for the shipper or for home use. It is a fine berry, good bearer, and fruits first of all. Perfect blossoms.

KLONDIKE—This is a second early sort of great merit. It is one of the finest berries of all for market since the fruit is large, well colored, and solid. It ships great distances or will make an excellent sort for local market or home use. Perfect blossoms that pollinize themselves.

LADY THOMPSON—Perfect blossoms and a great berry for both home and market. It is midseason variety.

Strawberry Plants

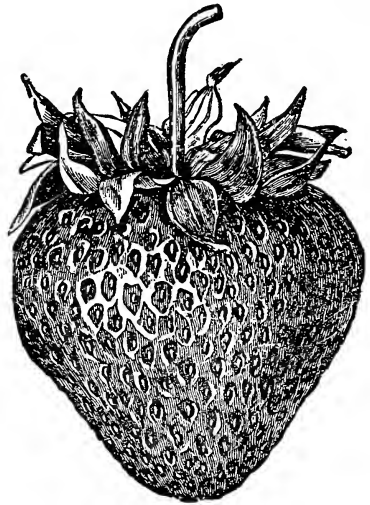
SENATOR DUNLOP.—A popular midseason variety for the home garden. The berries are large, brilliantly colored, smooth, with a rich luscious flavor. Perfect blossoms.

AROMA.—A standard late variety that is used very extensively by shippers. Late berries nearly always command as good prices as the early ones and yield better. Perfect blossoms.

GANDY.—This sort makes a good shipper but seems especially well fitted to the home garden and local market. Its berries are very large, firm, highly flavored, and of a beautiful color. It is one of the heaviest yielding kinds and especially recommended for making preserves. Perfect blossoms.

COLLECTION No. 1.—25 of each variety, 150 plants, postpaid for \$2.00.

COLLECTION No. 2. 50 of each variety, 300 plants, postpaid for \$3.25.



Vegetable Plants and Roots

Asparagus Roots

Two year old roots ready from March 15 to May 1 in varieties suitable for home use. 75c. doz. postpaid. \$2.50 per 100 by express.

Cabbage Plants

Early and late sorts in our selection. Ready March 15 to May 1. 20c doz., 50c per 100 postpaid, \$3.00 per 1000 by express.

Cauliflower

Ready April 1 to May 1. 30c per doz., \$1.25 per 100 postpaid.

Celery

Our selection of the best home garden varieties. Ready June 1 to July 15. 30c per doz., \$1.00 per 100 postpaid.

Egg Plant

Ready May 1 to June 1. 30c doz., \$1.25 per 100 postpaid.

Horse Radish Roots

Ready March 15 to May 1. 75c doz., \$2.50 per 100 postpaid.

Lettuce

Heading varieties only. Ready April 1 to May 1. 20c doz., 75c per 100 postpaid.

Pepper

Sweet and Hot varieties of our selection. Ready May 1 to June 1. 30c doz., \$1.25 per 100 postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots

Ready March 15 to May 1. 35c each, \$2.50 doz. postpaid.

Sweet Potato Plants

Varieties of our selection or ask for list of varieties. Ready May 1 to June 1. 30c doz., \$1.00 per 100 postpaid. \$4.00 per 1,000 by express.

Tomato Plants

Ready April 15 to May 15 in the following varieties: Earliana, Ponderosa, Slate's New Stone, 30c doz., \$1.00 per 100 postpaid.



I have used your Gold Leaf tobacco seed for two years and am now ordering for my next crop. I am sure that I made big money by using your well cared for seed. I don't think I would go wrong to say that my tobacco brought me twice as much as it would have from old run out seed.

J. S. GARDNER,
Virginia.

I have used your Gold Leaf tobacco seed for two years and made good each year. But I was persuaded last spring to try another kind and have regretted using it ever since. So if you have the old reliable Slate's Improved Gold Leaf, I want it because I know it is best.

WILLIAM A. BURTON,
North Carolina.

I thought I would write you and let you know how I came out with the tobacco seed I bought from you last spring. From one ounce of seed that cost fifty cents, I sold 17,000 plants at \$1.25 per thousand. I set out 2,500 plants and the tobacco will bring me at least \$300.00. Also I gave away about half the seed. I expect there was \$2,500.00 worth of tobacco grown from that fifty cents worth of seed.

ALBERT MORELOCK,
Tennessee.

I am sending you by this mail another order for seed. I have been using your seed for two years and find they are the very best I ever bought. I used your improved Gold Leaf tobacco last year and it certainly was a fine kind of tobacco. I planted seven acres and it brought me \$3,000.00. Your seed are doing so well for us that one or two of our neighbors got me to order some for them.

C. C. PARRISH,
North Carolina.

SLATE'S TOBACCO SEED PAY BEST

There was a time when tobacco could be sold for a good price regardless of what kind or quality it was. But this day is past and we face now the problem of making the tobacco crop pay. And as surely as we live, there is but one way to make money out of tobacco. This is to grow good tobacco. The lower grades barely pay the cost of production. It is that small pile which the average farmer picks out as his best leaves that pays the profit. The tobacco that sells for thirty, forty, fifty, or better, a pound. The grades that sell for twenty cents or less are either doubtful or else a certain loss.

A strong, virile seed produces a strong plant that catches the soil and grows off rapidly. When transplanted it does not linger between life and death for days. It grows and grows. A weak seed produces a weak plant. It is slow attaining its planting size and uncertain when transplanted. It grows off slowly and with a certain lack of uniformity. It can never under any circumstances produce an ideal leaf of tobacco.

For nearly sixty years tobacco seed have been a constant study on our Hyco farms. Our life work has been improving tobacco seed. Breeding better strains and growing seed that will make money for tobacco growers the world over. Our soil is ideal, our labor experienced, our knowledge that of sixty years actual experience. The seed we produce are not to be compared to ordinary seed.

If any farmer took the same pains and spent the same amount of labor on his three or four seed heads that he turns out, his tobacco seed would cost him over \$100.00 per ounce. If he doesn't take this same amount of pains, he is sowing inferior seed—weak seed that will never make his tobacco crop as profitable as it should be. He is losing in the sales price of his crop hundreds of times the cost of good seed.

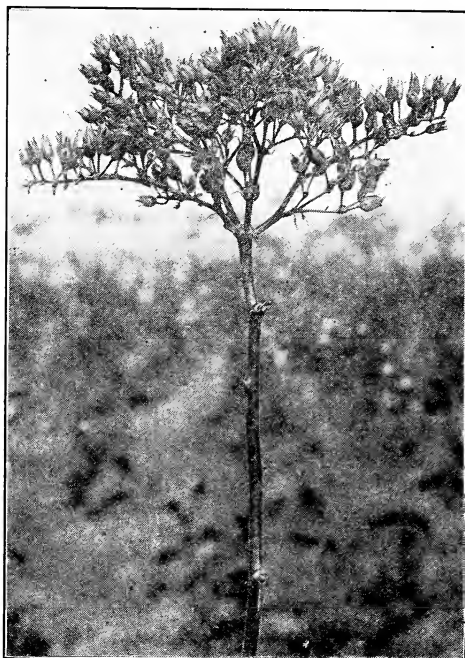
You tobacco farmers face the issue squarely. Are you going to make money on your tobacco in the future or are you just going to "pull out." Are you going to let inferior seed take from you the profits that you deserve for your hard labor. Slate's tobacco seed are the last word in quality. No other grower can equal our quality. These seed will cost you an average of about 7 cents per acre. Are you letting 7 cents stand between you and your just profit.

TREATED TOBACCO SEED

During the past few years, we have had many requests for tobacco seed treated for the prevention of disease. We have declined until this year to treat any of our seed, because the only known method then would endanger the germination of the seed and some of our customers who treated their seed reported to us the loss of their plants from failure to germinate. Thus we have never felt heretofore that any known treatment was safe to our customers, hence we have not offered treated seed. But we have been quietly at work trying to find some chemical that would kill the disease germs without injury to the germ of the seed. And now our discovery is even better than we had hoped for. It is a powerful germicide that improves the germination of the seed. Our tobacco fields have been free from either "Wild Fire" or "Angular Spot" so far and we can find no real good reason for treating the seed except for the increased germination and the fact that the treatment also kills the "Damping Off" fungi which kills many plants in the seed beds.

EFFECTS OF TREATMENT

Thus from our newly discovered treatment we may expect the following: First, all danger of the seed carrying "Wild Fire", "Angular Spot" or other disease germs is entirely removed. You know that seed so treated are perfectly free from disease germs of all kinds. Second, you get seed that will be free from "Damping Off" which kills millions of tobacco plants in the beds just after they come above ground. Thus you are more sure of a stand of good plants. Third, the germination of the seed is improved. We made actual tests of the germination of some treated seed both just after being treated and several months after treatment. In both cases there was improvement in the germination. This means that our seed that have been grown and handled to make the best tobacco seed obtainable are now made even better. Seed of good germination are treated to make better germination. Seed that normally produced strong healthy plants are now treated to make stronger and better plants. We cannot imagine any other way in which the quality of Slate's Tobacco seed could be improved.

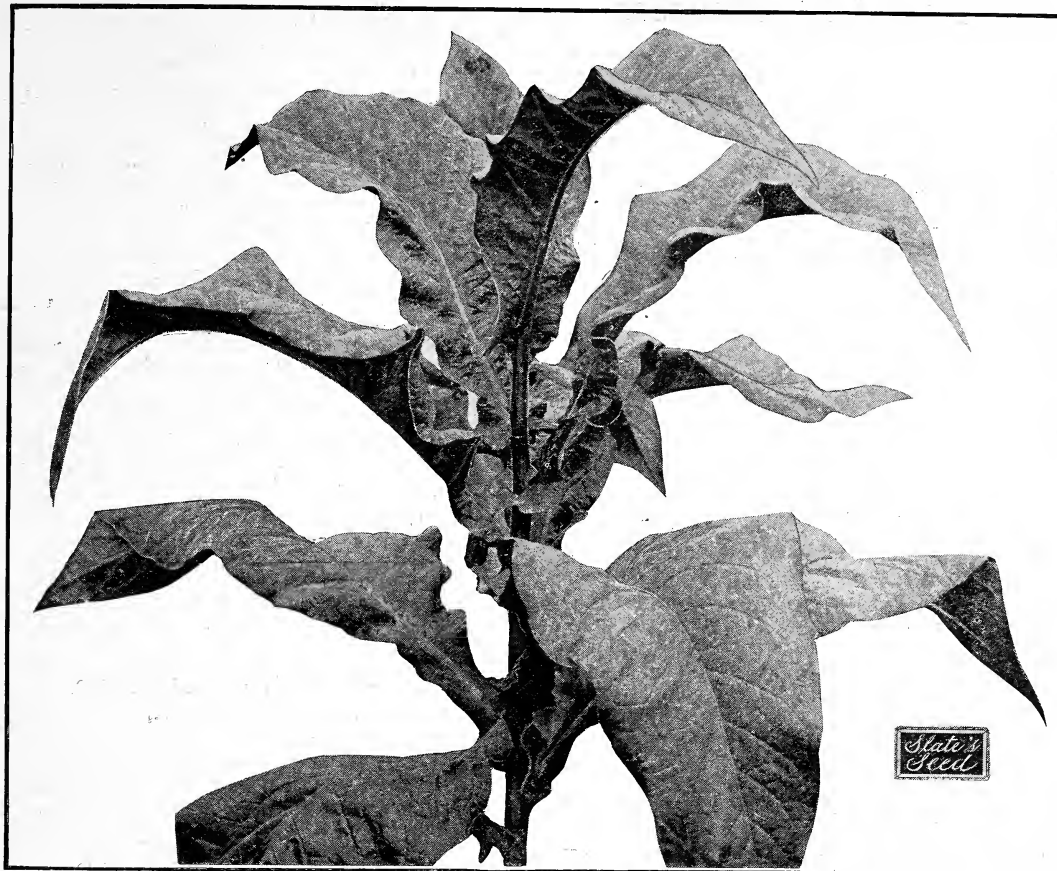


TOBACCO CULTURE

This 32 page book gives authentic information on all branches of tobacco growing. It deals with every topic from the preparation of the seed bed to the final steps in curing. The beginner in tobacco growing cannot afford to do without this book and the experienced man will find in it much helpful information. We cannot make Slate's Tobacco Seed any better so we try to improve results from them by such valuable cultural information. This book is free to those who request it.

WHEN TO USE TREATED SEED

This treatment with its consequent improvement in the quality of the seed comes as a great benefit to both the man with diseased land and the man who has not yet become affected. The man who has no disease in his soil, should be willing to spend a good deal of money to prevent its getting in his soil. And the man who already has diseased soil, cannot expect this seed treatment to prevent "Wild Fire" appearing in his crop to some extent. If the germs are in the soil, seed treatment will not prevent the disease but treatment will prevent the disease getting on the young plants and sapping their vitality before they are transplanted. And any strong healthy plant even though put into diseased soil is far better than a diseased plant in such soil. In other words, this treatment keeps the seed from carrying any disease to the man who doesn't have it in his soil and keep the disease from doing its greatest damage even on diseased soil. And to both classes it brings the healthier, stronger plants that are certain to grow into a more profitable tobacco crop.



Slate's Improved Gold Leaf Tobacco

I am writing to let you know how well I like your Improved Gold Leaf tobacco. It is the best I have ever planted and I have tried five or six kinds in the last fifteen years. I grew Gold Leaf with leaves thirty-six inches long and two thousand sticks weighed twenty-eight hundred pounds. I am going to plant Gold Leaf from now on.

S. A. McGEE,
North Carolina.

I have planted Gold Leaf tobacco for two years and have never raised a variety of tobacco that I like as well as I do Gold Leaf. I buy my seed from you, because I like the nice clean seed you send out and because I like your promptness in filling orders.

WILLIAM E. SISK,
North Carolina.

I have been growing Slate's Improved Gold Leaf for the past two years and consider it the best tobacco I have ever grown. It combines weight and quality which are the two most important things in tobacco. It is easily cured bright and of very fine texture. I got over three hundred pounds of wrappers from one curing.

R. C. LOVE,
Virginia.

3001—SLATE'S IMPROVED GOLD LEAF TOBACCO

This, the greatest bright tobacco the world has ever known, was originated on our Hyco Farm some years ago. It won immediate approval from the tobacco growers and its popularity has steadily increased until today over 75% of the growers in the bright belt use it. There must be real value to win such approval from any people.

The leaf is long and broad and tapers to a sharp tip. These are well spaced upon the stalk to admit sunlight and make it ripen uniformly upon the hill. The plant is upright in growth holding its lower leaves off the ground. The tip leaves which in many tobaccos are almost worthless, fill out well in Improved Gold Leaf and cure into a good bright color. Gold Leaf is easier to cure into a high grade bright tobacco than any other sort. It is less inclined to disease than any other sort and will grow on more different types of soil than most tobaccos.

Since its introduction, we have constantly bred and selected our strain of Improved Gold Leaf making it better and better each year until today it is as near the perfect bright tobacco as will ever be found. We do not grow our seed in any haphazard manner but breed constantly towards a fixed ideal. Every man who grows tobacco should secure seed of this kind every year, because then he is constantly improving his tobacco. We do not try to meet competition on our tobacco seed, because no man can compete with us in quality so we will not compete with them in price.

Price 75c oz., \$2.25 ¼ lb., \$6.00 lb. postpaid.
Treated Seed—\$1.25 oz., \$4.00 ¼ lb., \$10.00 lb.

Finest Bright Tobaccos

3002—SLATE'S IMPROVED BIG WARNE.—One of the best bright sorts for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia. The leaves are long, medium broad, and well spaced on the stalk. For thin or medium soils, this makes an ideal variety, but on rich land it may grow rather rough. Cures into a bright yellow leaf with good weight and fine texture.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.50.

3003—SLATE'S CONQUEROR.—A very thin bright tobacco adapted to flue curing only. It is one of the easiest to cure into a bright lemon yellow and has very fine texture. For very strong lands that do not produce good bright tobacco, this will make a good sort. Where other sorts grow too heavy and coarse, this will make good weight and still be easy to cure. It is also a fine variety for growing extra thin cigarette tobacco.

Oz., 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3004—SLATE'S ADCOCK.—Leaf is medium long, rather broad, and cures easily. In the hands of an experienced planter, it will make some of the finest tobacco. Leaves are set very wide apart on the stalk, causing it to ripen uniformly. Produces best upon medium fertile soils of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.50.

3005—WARNE.—This is one of the best bright flue cured tobaccos known to us. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and produces a good crop over the entire bright tobacco belt of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Leaves are long, medium broad, and taper to a sharp point. It is of fine texture, good curing qualities, and a safe variety in every respect.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.50.

3006—SLATE'S IMPROVED LITTLE ORONOKO.—Leaf very long, narrow, pointed, and grows rather close on the stalk. It is a valuable bright sort, because it can be grown on very strong lands or very thin ones. It does not grow rough and wild on strong soils like some of the bright sorts, yet it will make a good leaf on even the poorest of soils. It is easily cured into a bright red or mahogany, but does not make the highest grade of bright leaf. It is very heavy and is considered a most profitable variety by many growers.

Oz., 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3007—SLATE'S IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO.—This is one of the oldest tobaccos in cultivation and still very popular. It is one of the most reliable brights and can be grown on a wide range of soils, being adapted to almost any place that bright tobaccos will grow. Leaf medium long, rather wide, and tapering to slightly blunt point. Well spaced on stalk and very easy to cure.

Oz., 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3008—SLATE'S IMPROVED WHITE STEM ORONOKO.—This is a tobacco adapted to a wide range of uses and almost all kinds of soils. It is used very extensively in the sandy sections of the Eastern part of the bright belt, in the clay soils of the bright belt, and even to the alluvial soils of the dark belt. On medium to thin soils, it will make the highest class of bright leaf and on rich soils it will make a medium bright or mahogany. The leaf is medium long, broad, very fine texture, and easily cured.

Oz., 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3009—SLATE'S HYCO.—A thin bright cigarette tobacco used quite extensively in this and foreign countries. The leaf is medium long, very wide, and rounded

at both butt and tip. For strong sandy soils, it is an excellent bright sort, but should not be used on thin sandy soils unless a very thin bright leaf is desired.

Oz., 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3010—SLATE'S IMPROVED LONG LEAF GOOCH.—The leaves of this variety are larger than those of any other, being very long, wide, broad shoulder and center, tapering to sharp tip. It is medium heavy and especially adapted to sandy soils. Cures easily and makes the very best of bright tobaccos.

Oz., 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3011—SLATE'S IMPROVED HESTER.—This tobacco has won great favor in certain sections. It is used mostly in the sandy soils of the Carolinas, in Canada, and certain foreign countries. Makes a good bright tobacco for cigarettes, cigars, or pipe smoking. Leaf is rather short, wide, and tapering to a sharp point. A very early maturing sort.

Oz., 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3012—TILLEY.—Also called Big Tilley. This is a good bright variety for the sandy soils of the eastern Carolinas and Georgia. Leaves large, medium long, very wide, and wide apart on stalk.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3013—SLATE'S CRUTCHER.—Another popular bright variety for sandy soils. Leaves long, broad, and tapering. Well spaced on stalk, fine texture, and easily cured.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3034—HICKORY PRYOR.—A bright tobacco noted for its high color and heavy weight. On sandy soils where it is hard to obtain good weight, this makes an ideal sort. Leaf is medium long, broad, and tapering to sharp tip. Fine texture, well spaced on stalk, and easily cured.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3014—NORTH CAROLINA BRIGHT YELLOW.—An old bright variety of good quality. It is adapted to almost any bright tobacco soil and makes a leaf of good weight and easy curing qualities. Leaf rather long, medium broad, and tapering.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3015—BONANZA.—A most popular variety for both sand and clay soils. It will make either a bright or a mahogany of good weight. Leaf only medium long, rather broad, and tapering.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3016—IMPROVED YELLOW PRYOR.—For thin or medium fertile sandy soils in the eastern bright belt, there are few varieties that will pay better than this one. It is naturally a heavy tobacco, but on sandy soils makes just enough weight to cure good and when grown on such soils, it is easy to cure and makes the very highest class of bright leaf. Leaf is medium long, rather broad, of very fine texture, and good weight.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

Bright, Mahogany, & Manufacturing Leaf

3018—SLATE'S IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY.—In the Burley belt, nothing better can be found than our strain of White Burley. It is easy to handle, makes a good yield, and generally sells better than anything else on the burley markets. Leaf rather long, medium broad, tapering. Plants begin to yellow in the plant bed and remain thus until harvested and cured. Suitable for air curing, fire curing, or can be flue cured. Makes an excellent chewing tobacco or fine pipe smoke.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3019—**KENTUCKY STAND-UP BURLEY**.—A variety that is claimed to hold its leaves up from the ground better than most burleys, but we do not think it as good as our Improved strain of White Burley.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3017—**GOLD FINDER**.—Leaf medium long, rather broad and tapering. Suitable for growing on rich, light soils and will make a good bright or mahogany leaf.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3025—**GRANVILLE COUNTY YELLOW**.—This variety was originated in the county of the same name and comes from the famous Oronoko strain. Leaf rather long, broad, tapering, fine texture, and easily cured. Like all of the Oronokos, it is adapted to most all soils and is reliable.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3026—**STERLING**.—Makes a good bright or mahogany leaf of good weight. Leaf similar to that of the White Stem Oronoko and is just as easily cured.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3028—**FLANAGAN**.—This is an ideal sort for making heavy mahogany or medium bright tobacco. It is also one of the best for air and sun curing. It does well on almost any soil and makes a long narrow leaf, very heavy and rich in gum.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3030—**BRADLEY BROAD LEAF**.—A good bright sort for heavy soils. Cures into a bright yellow, but is not adapted to any but flue curing. Leaf very broad, rounded, and tapering.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3031—**SWEET ORONOKO**.—One of the oldest tobaccos in cultivation and still one of the most popular. It makes a very long, narrow leaf, with prominent mid-rib. Can be flue, sun, air, or fire cured and makes a very rich leaf of heavy weight. For making home-spun for chewing, nothing better can be had.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

Dark Heavy Export Tobaccos

3027—**BIG ORONOKO**.—This variety has few equals among black tobaccos. It is one of the most reliable, produces a heavy crop, cures easily, has fine silky texture, and nearly always sells at good prices. Its chief features are its adaptability to almost all kinds of soils and its easy curing qualities. The leaf is very long, broad, tapering, set rather close on stalk, and has small stem and ribs. It will make a good red or black tobacco.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3036—**SLATE'S RICH WONDER**.—A variety introduced by us some years ago. It is now noted for being one of the largest and heaviest tobaccos in cultivation. It is not as easy to handle as the Big Oronoko nor so fine in texture, but it will make more pounds per acre than any sort we know of. Leaves of enormous size, very long, broad, and tapering.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3029—**LIZARD TAIL**.—The leaf is not so large but is very long and rather narrow and possesses great weight and body, making it rank well in the class of heavy tobaccos. It is a most reliable sort and easy to cure. Will make a good heavy red or black leaf.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3032—**BLUE PRYOR**.—A variety famous in the black belt of Kentucky. Grows very large broad leaves and makes some of the blackest tobacco possible. Has good weight and makes an enormous yield.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3033—**SLATE'S IMPROVED ONE SUCKER**.—Leaf long, medium broad, fine texture, and very heavy. It is one of the best of dark sorts and is used extensively through Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee in the dark belt. It will also make a good mahogany tobacco when flue cured. Can be flue, sun, air, or fire cured. It is also known as Turtle Foot in certain sections.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3035—**SILKY PRYOR**.—A good heavy tobacco of very fine texture. It can be made into a good red or black leaf and can be air or fire cured. Leaf broad, long, and heavy.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3037—**TENNESSEE RED**.—We consider this one of the best of the large leaf black sorts. The leaf is very large, broad, and long. Its texture is good and it makes a very heavy grade of tobacco. Suitable only for air or fire curing.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

3038—**LACKS**.—A popular black tobacco of the large leaf type. Leaf of enormous size, long, broad, and very heavy. Makes a good black tobacco.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

3039—**KENTUCKY YELLOW**.—We consider this one of the best of the dark tobaccos. It possesses good curing qualities, fine texture, and heavy weight. The leaf is long, very broad, and tapering. It is adapted to almost the entire black belt and the air curing districts and will make a product of real value.

Oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

Treated Seed—Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00.

Imported and Cigar Tobaccos

3040—**VUELTA de ABAJO** (First Crop).—Our stock of these seeds is grown from seeds imported direct from the famous Vuelta Valley. The first crop is far better than imported stock, since it has become partly acclimated and is larger. Plants medium size; leaves broad, very silky, exceedingly fine grained, and retains its original aromatic flavor.

Oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00 postpaid.

3041—**VUELTA de ABAJO** (Second Crop).—This variety is grown from the best First Crop seed. For an extra large Havana cigar leaf, this variety cannot be excelled. Leaf much larger than that of First Crop, but not so silky or highly flavored.

Oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

3042—IMPORTED SUMATRA.—Our stock comes direct from the native Sumatra country. We import only seeds that we know to be pure and first class in every respect. The seeds we offer for sale are of the first crop, and tobacco grown from them retains its fine, silky texture and makes the finest wrappers.

Oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00 postpaid.

3043—BRAZILIAN.—This variety was imported by us, but has now become acclimated and is more easily grown than our other imported seed. The leaf has good size, shape and texture, and retains, to a great extent, its native high flavor. Makes a delightful smoke in either pipe or cigar.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00 postpaid.

3044—SLATE'S IMPROVED CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—The old strain of this tobacco has always stood well with cigar manufacturers, but both manufacturers and growers cannot help but admit that this improved strain is decidedly better. Noted for its handsome leaf, which possesses a choice texture and delightful flavor. Ripens very uniformly and is considered a very desirable cigar variety.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

3046—EVANS or CINNAMON SCENTED.—A variety whose high, aromatic flavor is well known and very popular. For a pipe tobacco this has no equal, and it is extensively grown in Canada for this purpose. The leaf is of good size and shape and excellent quality. If you want a highly flavored tobacco you cannot get a better one than this.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

3050—GENERAL GRANT.—This variety ranks among the first in the manufacture of cigars. In addition to its other good characteristics, it is noted for its extreme earliness. Upon the market it is very well known and popular, its products always being in demand, as the size, shape and texture of its leaf help to make it an ideal cigar tobacco.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

3049—IMPORTED TURKISH.—Originates from the finest of the native strains and possesses good texture and high aroma. Leaves grow rather close on stalk, are broad and make a product most valuable for cigarettes.

Oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00 postpaid.

3045—COMSTOCK SPANISH.—This variety may well be called the "Standard" for the cigar leaf type. It is more extensively grown than any other variety of its type, and is considered the very best of cigar tobaccos. It was bred from a native Havana strain, and has been greatly improved in the breeding. The leaf is of good size and is suitable for wrappers or fillers. We consider this variety as good as any that we have ever known, and recommend it with confidence.

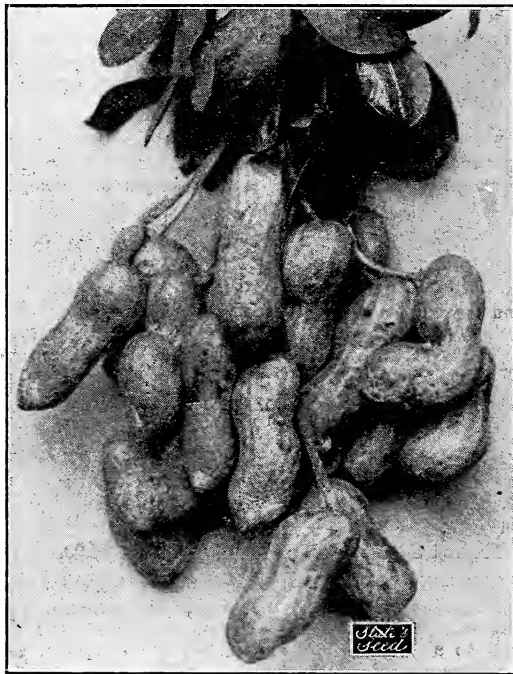
Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

3048—BIG HAVANA.—An Americanized Havana which grows to an unusually large size and matures very early. A heavy cropper, and in the South will make two crops from one planting. Its desirable size, fine texture and delightful flavor have made it a favorite with both planters and manufacturers.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

3047—PENNSYLVANIA SEED LEAF.—Very extensively grown in the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania, which is famous for its fine cigar tobaccos. Its products are of the best and bring good prices. The leaf has a handsome appearance and is of good quality.

Oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00 postpaid.



Virginia Peanuts

PEANUTS

Peanuts will improve the soil like cow peas, fatten hogs like corn, and make hay almost as good as alfalfa. They are legumes and store nitrogen in the soil, thus improving it. For hog pasturage they have no equal. An acre in peanuts will fatten your hogs just as well as corn and you do not have to go to the trouble of harvesting them. The vines when cut yield a good crop of hay, that is almost as good as alfalfa hay. Shell the nuts and plant after the ground has become warm in the early summer or late spring. Drop two or three nuts to a hill, having hills ten inches apart. Rows should be three feet apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation working the soil up around the plants until the nuts begin to form. A light sandy soil produces the best peanuts.

2080—SPANISH.—This makes one of the most desirable varieties for hog pasturage. It outyields all others and the hogs will do the harvesting for you. The nuts are small but well filled. When grown for eating, it is a most desirable sort since the kernels possess a better flavor than those of the Virginia.

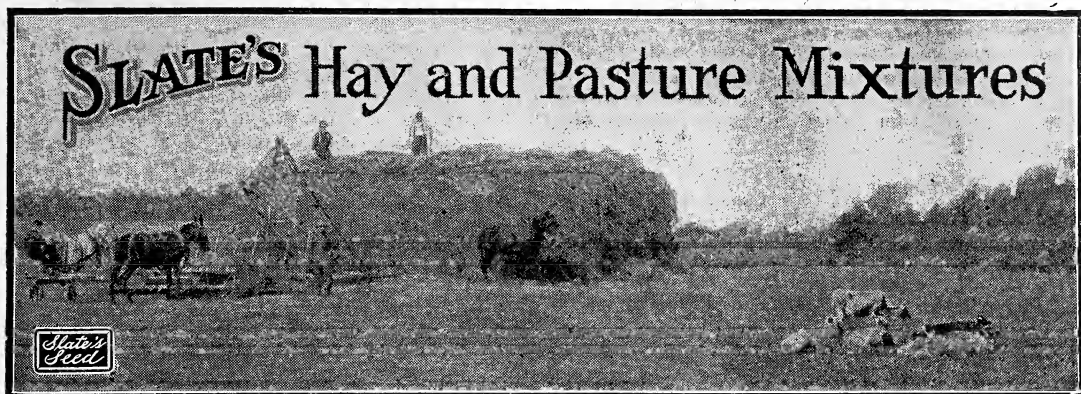
Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2082—VALENCIA.—Is also known as the improved Spanish. It has all of the good qualities of the Spanish and is larger. Is good for either hog pasture or for growing the nuts for market. Makes long pods which often contain from three to five kernels. Has the good flavor of the Spanish and are comparatively easy to harvest.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2081—VIRGINIA.—This is a bunch variety and therefore can be grown closer together than the other sorts. Nuts grow very large and contain two kernels to the shell. One of the easiest of all to harvest and a desirable variety for any purpose.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.



A mixture is much more desirable than any one kind of grass or clover sowed alone. A mixture gives more hay and better hay, and it is much easier to get a stand with mixed grasses and clovers than it is when any one is seeded alone. In making up the mixtures listed below we use only "Perfection" Brand Seeds, the very best that we can secure. Our mixtures are the pride of our Field Seed Department. They have given excellent results for years, and from a business standpoint, if for no other reason, we could not afford to cheapen them by using low-grade seed. In making up the formulæ for these we have relied upon our own experience to a great extent, and in addition have consulted some of the largest and most successful farmers in the South. These mixtures are designed to suit your soil, your climate, and your needs. If you want to put some hay money in your pocket next year, sow a "Perfection" Brand Mixture this spring.

2060—Mixture No. 1 (Highland Pasture)

Composed of

Italian Rye Grass	Alfalfa
Red Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat	Red Top or Herds
Grass	Grass
Alsike Clover	Kentucky Blue Grass
	Perennial Rye Grass

2061—Mixture No. 2 (Highland Hay)

Composed of

Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Tall Meadow Oat	Italian Rye Grass
Grass	Timothy
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds
	Grass

All of these mixtures should be seeded between February 1 and April 1, at the rate of 30 to 35 pounds per acre.

2062—Mixture No. 3 (Lowland Pasture)

Composed of

Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Red Top or Herds	Tall Meadow Oat
Grass	Grass
Alsike Clover	Perennial Rye Grass

2063—Mixture No. 4 (Lowland Hay)

Composed of

Timothy	Tall Meadow Oat
Sapling Clover	Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds
Perennial Rye Grass	Grass

Prices are quoted on our current Field Seed Price List. If you do not have a copy, write for it.

Slate's Hog Pasture Mixture

Every hog raiser should have a piece of land seeded in both of these mixtures. The number one will come in for early grazing and the number two will follow for the summer grazing. The two will carry your hogs through the summer if you sow sufficient land to care for what hogs you have. One acre of land should carry one hog through the summer. In other words, one acre seeded in Mixture number one and another acre seeded in Mixture number two should take care of two hogs throughout the entire summer. Regardless of whether you raise hogs for market or just for home use you should see that they yield you a profit. And nothing will increase the profits from hogs more than good pastures.

2064—MIXTURE NO. 5

Composed of

Oats
Rape
Canada Field Peas

Seed this mixture at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. Seeding should be done during February or March, and it will be ready for grazing the latter part of April or the first of May.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2065—MIXTURE NO. 6

Composed of

Cow Peas
Soy Beans
Sorghum

Seed this mixture at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. Sow about corn planting time or the latter part of April to the first of May. Should be ready for grazing by July.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2009-White Dutch Clover

A valuable little clover for sheep and cattle pasture, improving and holding the soil together, and for sowing on lawns. Makes a low compact growth that covers the soil. Excellent for putting in pasture mixtures. Sow 5 lbs. per acre.

Lb. 75c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2008

Bokhara, White Sweet Clover

Those worn out spots on your farm can easily be brought back into cultivation by sowing in Sweet Clover. This clover will grow almost anywhere, and it adds nitrogen to the soil, and its roots go down into the subsoil and break it up, carrying off water and adding humus to it. In a few years this clover will bring these spots back into cultivation and have them inoculated for alfalfa. Good grazing for cattle and an excellent thing for bees. Just cut the soil with a disc harrow, sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre, and cover with a light harrow.

Lb. 30c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for revised prices.

2003-Burr Clover

It is a great soil improver and will stand for years holding the soil together and building up a store of Nitrogen in it. The seed offered are Southern grown, in the burr, and carry their own inoculation. It is easier to get a stand with these than with hulled seed. Soak for several hours in lukewarm water before sowing, so as to hasten the germination, and sow two bushels (20 lbs.) per acre.

Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for bulk prices.

2006-Red Clover

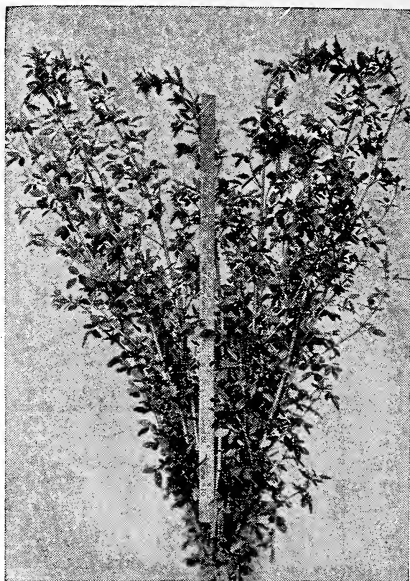
A standard clover which every farmer knows. It yields a big crop of hay, good pasturage, and builds up the soil. For pasturage I think that Alsike will be better, but for hay this cannot be bettered. It ripens with Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Orchard Grass, Italian Rye Grass, and all of the earlier grasses. Should be put in mixtures with these when sowed for hay. When sowed for grass use 8 to 10 lbs. of clover per acre. When sowed alone use 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Can be seeded from January to March, or from August to October, and will succeed on almost any soil that will produce clover. Gives two cuttings per year in most sections, and will last for several years.

Lb. 40c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices in bulk.

2002-Alsike Clover

This clover has a distinct advantage over either the Red or the Sapling for grazing. It is hardier and will stand more grazing than either of them. And for sowing on wet or low lands it is better than either the Red or Sapling, because it stands the wet soil better. For hay its yield is not quite so great as the Red or Sapling, but it makes better quality of hay than either of them. The stalks are not so large, therefore the hay cures easier and stock eat it better. Alsike Clover matures about the same time as Sapling, some ten days or two weeks later than the Red. Sow and handle it in all respects like Sapling, but it does not require so many pounds of seeds per acre. Seed at the rate of 7½ lbs. per acre.

Lb. 40c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.



Alfalfa

2001-Alfalfa

This has long been recognized as the most profitable hay crop that can be grown. It yields more tons and better hay than any crop we can sow. Getting it established is somewhat difficult, but once it gets a start on your farm, a small acreage will produce sufficient hay for all your livestock. And nothing in the world is better feed than alfalfa hay. It is especially good for horses, cows, hogs and poultry, and no farm can afford to do without some alfalfa. In order to make a good crop of alfalfa there are some important facts to observe. First the soil should be well drained, and it is better for it to be a stiff soil containing a good proportion of clay. Second, an application of lime should be made, using from one to two tons per acre, because alfalfa will not grow on sour land. Third, in selecting the spot for alfalfa be certain to pick out land that has a deep soil to admit of the long roots going down. If the land is underlaid with sandstone or rock it will not make a successful field. If it be possible, some smother crop, such as cow peas, soy beans, buckwheat or any crop that kills grass should precede the alfalfa. Break deep during the early summer, and harrow every week or ten days so as to kill all weeds and grass. If the soil is not very rich apply a good grade of commercial fertilizer running high in Phosphoric Acid, low in Nitrogen, and with a good part of Potash in it. Harrow this into the soil with a light harrow just before seeding. About February 15 or September 1 is the best time to seed, but it may be done from January to March or from August 1 to September 15 with fair chances of success. Sow the seed at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre and cover with a light harrow or brush. And always inoculate the seed before sowing. Alfalfa gives from three to five cuttings per year, and it should always be cut just as the shoots of the second crop begin to push up around the roots. By examining the plants it is easy to tell when cutting should be done. Never allow the second crop to get high enough for the mower to cut it when you cut the first crop. Sow "Perfection" Brand Alfalfa only. Nothing but the best will do for this crop. The seed represents an investment which will yield for years.

Lb. 45c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.



Sapling Clover

2007

Sapling or Mammoth Clover

Exactly like Red Clover except in the time in which it matures. This clover is later and said by experts to grow larger than the Red. It matures along with Herds Grass, Timothy, Meadow Fescue, etc. One of the best mixtures I have ever used was made up of 6 lbs. Herds Grass, 10 lbs. Timothy, and 10 lbs. Sapling Clover per acre. This is my favorite mixture on Hyco and yields a big crop of excellent hay. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. Clover when mixed with grasses, or 10 to 15 lbs. when seeded alone.

Lb. 45c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for bulk prices.

2010

Lespedeza or Japan Clover

The most valuable clover of all for renovating soils that will not produce a profitable crop of anything else. Where other clovers can be grown profitably, I advise using them to build up the soil, but there are many fields that will not produce the other clovers and it is for just such spots as these that Japan clover is recommended. For shaded pasture it is also of great value. On light poor land, even though it be extremely dry, a good stand of Japan clover can be had in two years. Does not have to be seeded every year, because it reseeds itself. Still it is not objectionable, because it can be easily destroyed by putting the land in some clean culture crop as tobacco, cotton or corn. Japan clover does not make sufficient growth to cut for hay except in the far South. Little preparation is needed for Japan clover and it affords excellent grazing. It is best to sow with another crop, especially where it is wanted for pasturage, because it may not make much growth the first year, and if sowed with some other crop, there will be enough grazing the first year to make it profitable. Herds Grass is the best thing to sow with it. Seed 10 lbs. Japan Clover and 6 lbs. Herds Grass per acre.

Lb. 45c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

PRICES ON ALL FIELD SEEDS fluctuate.
Revised prices are quoted on our weekly lists.
Write for one at any time.

2033-Perennial Rye Grass

A fine pasture grass that is especially adapted to lands too wet for Timothy, Orchard Grass, etc. It should be used in pasture mixtures, and for sowing lowland mixtures it should form the basis of the mixture. If clover is desired add 5 lbs. of Alsike Clover with 25 lbs. of Perennial Rye Grass, and you should have an excellent lowland pasture. If seeded alone sow 30 lbs. per acre. Like the Italian Rye Grass, this should be seeded early in the spring or fall. It comes early in the spring, and this grass is perennial and will make a permanent pasture.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2034-Meadow Fescue

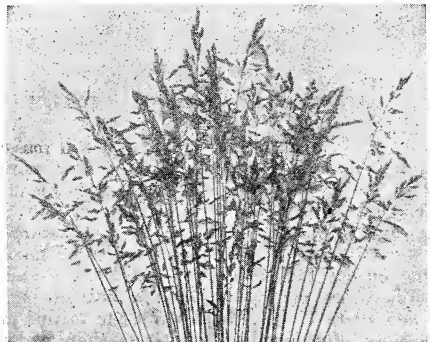
Also known as Randall Grass, and a most useful grass for either hay or pasture. Its long roots penetrate deep into the soil and make it a good grass for dry weather grazing. It is hardy and will stand the severest weather, and in the South it remains green throughout the winter and will furnish winter pasturage. 10 lbs. added to a pasture mixture will prove useful in winter or dry weather. If seeded alone sow 30 lbs. per acre. Seeding should be done from January to March or July to October.

Lb. 30c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2035-Sudan Grass

A new grass that is becoming very popular for a quick growing hay crop. It has been given a rigid test on Hyco, with the following results: It grows on rich land to a height of eight feet, yields as much as four tons of hay per acre, is said to rank next to Alfalfa in food value, and is greatly relished by stock of all kinds. It belongs to the Sorghum family, produces its first crop in about six weeks from seeding, and when seasonable can be cut from three to five times per year. It is an annual; therefore, is no trouble to get rid of. Sow like Sorghum or Millet, either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of five pounds per acre in drills, twenty pounds per acre broadcast. Seeding should not be done until all danger of frost is past. The soil should be rich, either clay or loam. The hay should be cut just as soon as the heads are well out and before the seeds form. Some people claim that Sudan Grass is rather hard on land, but our tests have not proved this. While it is a strong and rapid feeder, we do not think that it materially injures the soil upon which it grows.

Lb. 35c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.



Kentucky Blue Grass

2027-Herds Grass

(RED TOP)

In certain tobacco growing sections, especially where bright tobacco is grown, this is a most valuable fallow crop. The land then grazed for a year, it turned under, it produces an excellent grade of bright tobacco. Herds Grass is the blue grass of the South. It grows almost anywhere, and will make the best of grazing. It does not improve the soil except to hold it together, and adds humus, but is valuable in this respect. When sowed for hay, it should always have some timothy or clover mixed with it. As a hay it is of good quality, but nothing extra when sowed alone. By seeding Herds Grass and Clover together the soil is held together and improved at the same time. Herds Grass should go into every pasture mixture. Sow from January to April or July to December at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre if seeded alone, or 4 to 5 lbs. with other grasses or clovers.

Lb. 30c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots

2028-Timothy



This is the most valuable hay grass grown. Its hay is the most nutritious and stock relish it. Timothy should always be sowed on good land because it is a rather hard feeder and will not make much hay on thin soils. By sowing Sapling Clover or Alsike Clover with the Timothy the soil is kept in good condition and a larger yield of hay is secured. When sowed alone sow 15 lbs. per acre. Seeding may be done from January to March or from July to November.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2031-Tall Meadow Oat Grass

A most valuable grass for seeding with Alfalfa and Red Clover. It produces a big crop of early hay or excellent pasturage. In growth it is tall and leafy with slender fine stalks. It never grows wild and rough. It stands adverse conditions much better than most other grasses, and stays green from early spring until frost, producing two crops of hay per season or pasture almost the year around. An ideal pasture mixture is 5 lbs. Alfalfa, 11 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 14 lbs. Orchard Grass, and 6 lbs. Herds Grass. Or 8 lbs. Red Clover may be substituted in place of the Alfalfa. This mixture may be sowed and cut for hay for a season or two and then pastured. Tall Meadow Oat Grass seed weigh only 11 lbs. per bushel and should be seeded at the rate of two bushels per acre when sowed alone, or one bushel per acre in mixture.

Lb. 40c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2029-Orchard Grass

On a rich loamy soil, Orchard Grass will make heavy turf just like Blue Grass does on the lime stone soils. None of the grasses adapted to sandy or loamy soils will make a better turf or finer grazing than Orchard Grass. But even this when seeded for pasture should have some Herds Grass or Meadow Fescue mixed with it. One bushel (14 lbs.) of Orchard Grass and 6 lbs. of Herds Grass per acre. Or if a heavier sod is desired add 10 to 15 lbs. Meadow Fescue to this mixture. When sowed for hay Orchard Grass should always be mixed with Red Clover. As a pasture grass it may be mixed with Alsike, which is the best clover for grazing.

In order to maintain a perfect Orchard Grass sod every spring, the bare spots in the field should be covered with manure and reseeded. In this manner an excellent pasture may be maintained at a very small expense. Sow from January to March or from July to November alone at the rate of two bushels (28 lbs.) per acre; in mixture, one bushel (14 lbs.).

Lb. 30c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2030-Kentucky Blue Grass

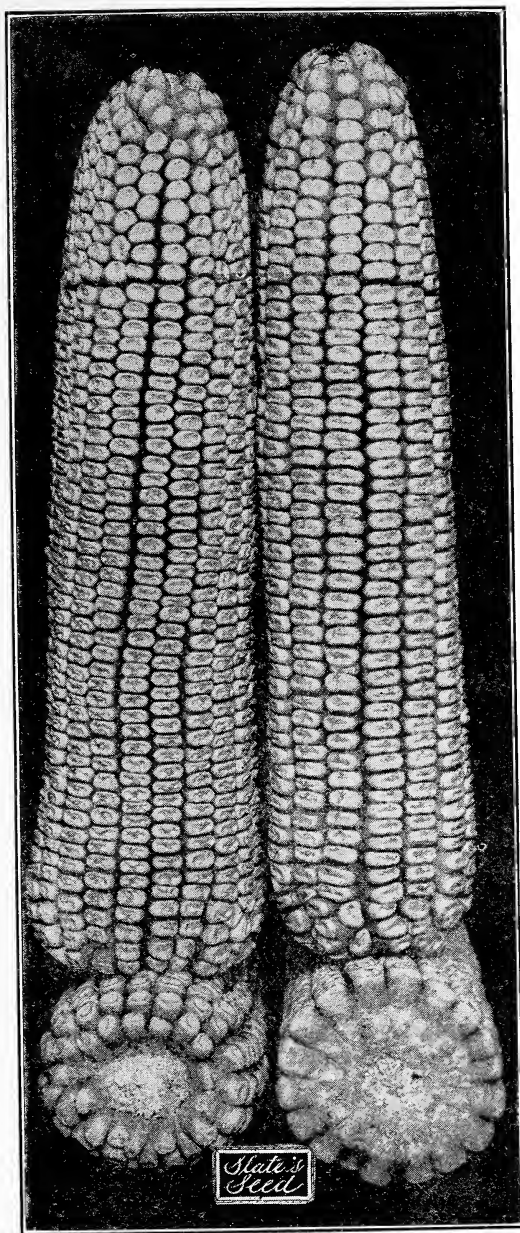
This is by far the best pasture grass that has ever been known, but it is hard to get it started in certain sections. In other sections it is natural and can easily be grown. It should be used in every pasture mixture, especially if the mixture is to be sowed on a stiff soil. Blue Grass is naturally a limestone grass, and if the soil be thoroughly limed and prepared as directed for alfalfa a stand may be obtained by farmers who do not live in the limestone section. Grazing improves it and makes it come thicker, and it will give good pasturage almost the entire year. If seeded alone sow two bushels (28 lbs.) per acre, and it should be sowed in the early spring or fall.

Lb. 45c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.

2032-Italian Rye Grass

For quick pasture or hay crop nothing is better than Italian Rye Grass. It is one of the first to come out in the spring, and can be cut for hay during May. A good plan for fall sowing is to seed this grass with Crimson Clover, the red bloom kind. It makes better hay than either rye or oats, and will come in with the clover and help cure the hay. When sowed this way use 15 lbs. Clover and 20 lbs. of Italian Rye Grass per acre. This grass is a valuable addition to any pasture mixture, because it comes early and will admit the stock to the pasture several weeks earlier. Sow from January to March or July to December at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre if sowed alone, or 20 lbs. per acre in mixture. It requires a moist, rich soil.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for prices on bulk lots.



Virginia White Dent Corn

2012—**BOONE COUNTY**.—This corn, introduced some years ago and bred for a prize winner, has won a wide reputation among show varieties. It has taken more prizes at our fairs and corn shows than any other sort. The stalks are tall, large, erect, with an abundance of fodder. The ears are large and long, but have a rather soft cob. The grains are long, rather narrow and deeply set into a large white cob. Bears from one to three good ears per stalk and on rich soils will make a most desirable variety.

See Field Seed List for prices.

SLATE SEED CORN

HOW TO HANDLE SEED CORN

During the spring, about the time the heaviest shipments of seed corn are going out, the germ of the corn is very active, and if you are not careful in handling it, it will lose its germination before planting time. Upon receipt of a package of seed corn, open it and if possible spread in a cool dry place. If it cannot be spread, just open the package and place in some cool room until you are ready to plant.

2017—**WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT**.—This is undoubtedly one of the earliest of the yellow corns. It produces in about eighty days and makes a splendid yield. Stalks grow large and rather tall, bearing one to two ears. Ears are large and eight to ten inches long. Grain long, rather narrow, and firmly set into a small white cob. The body of the grain is a pale yellow while the cap is white. For very late planting on either high or low lands nothing better can be had than this and it also makes a good variety for planting for green food, since it matures its crop so early.

See Field Seed List for prices.

2014—**EARLY WHITE DENT**.—This is an extra early white corn, producing a good crop in about 75 to 80 days. The stalks grow rather large and about eight feet high, bearing one to two good ears that average about seven to eight inches in length. Where a white corn is wanted and early maturity is essential, this variety has given entire satisfaction.

See Field Seed List for prices.

2016—**IOWA GOLD MINE**.—An early yellow dent corn producing a good crop in ninety days. The stalks are of medium size and height and produce from one to two good ears. Grain long and firmly set into a small red cob. This is a good variety for planting on lowlands.

See Field Seed List for prices.

2018—**VIRGINIA WHITE DENT**.—This is an old Southern variety of unusually good merits. It has been grown all over the South for years, and a better corn is hard to find. It is a single ear variety, which grows a large, high stalk, bearing its ear about middle way. The ears are long, heavy, hanging down, and have a medium size white cob. The grains are of medium width, deep and firmly set into the cob. Rather early, and on account of its large ears makes a good yield. It is safe and reliable.

See Field Seed List for Prices.

2015—**IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT**.—An early yellow corn that produces mature corn within ninety days after planting. Stalks grow to a medium size and height. The grains are of medium depth, rather wide and of a golden yellow color. This corn is especially recommended for planting on land subject to overflow.

See Field Seed List for Prices.

46—**SWEET FODDER CORN**.—This is an especially growing sugar corn that makes the best of ensilage and green feed. Its stalk is very tall and bears an abundance of leafy foliage. Several large ears of corn per stalk and its sugar content makes it especially desirable for silage or green feed.

See Field Seed List for Prices.

2020—**ENSILAGE**.—The best and most popular of ensilage corns. The stalks grow unusually large and make a dense growth of fodder.

See Field Seed List for prices.

2019—**BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC**.—A heavy yielding white corn that is very popular for growing on rich land. Stalks grow very tall and bear from one to five short, medium-sized ears. Grains are of medium width. It is very firm and a good keeper.

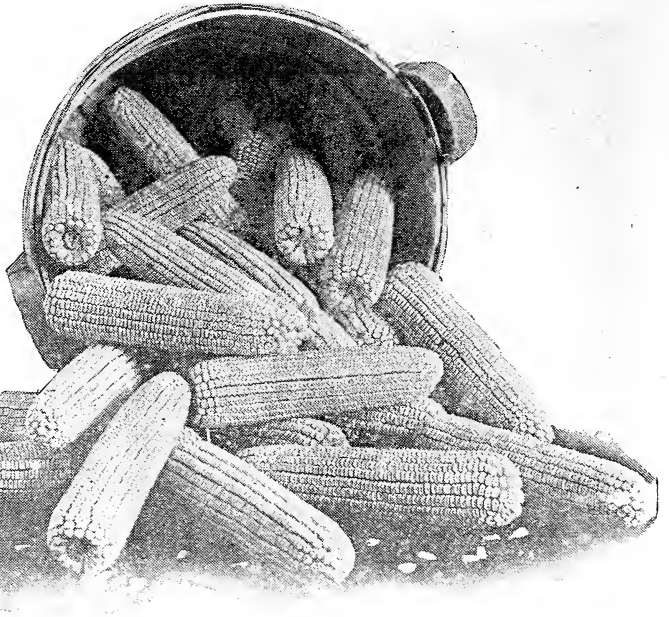
See Field Seed List for prices.

2011—**HICKORY KING**.—Known to many growers as the poor man's friend, since it is thought that it will produce a better yield on poor land than any other variety. Stalks grow tall and produce from one to two unusually long, slender ears. The grains are very wide and deep, set into a small white cob. One grain will cover the butt of the cob.

See Field Seed List for prices.

43—**SNOWFLAKE**.—An early white dent variety much used for garden cultivation but makes a good large stalk and large ear. For an early field corn it is much more desirable than many of the yellow varieties and will make just as good yield. Matures in from 80 to 85 days.

See Field Seed List for Prices.



Early White Dent Corn

2104—HAIRY OR WINTER VETCH

Few of our legume crops have such a wide range of uses or such a great value as vetch. It will grow on almost any kind of soil, is one of the greatest of soil improvers, will reseed itself, and make an enormous yield of the very best quality hay. The improvement to the soil will more than repay any farmer for the cost of seeding it and the hay or grazing comes as a profit. Hairy Vetch is the only one of the winter vetches that is hardy enough to stand the winters of Virginia and North Carolina. Other so-called winter vetches may be all right for the far South, but we cannot use them profitably up here. Hairy Vetch is hardy and will withstand our cold weather. For fall seeding it may be put in from August to October. Spring seeding should be done just as soon as the soil can be worked, not later than March 15. Sow 20 lbs. per acre with one bushel of oats or rye to hold the vines up.

Always inoculate vetches with FARMOGERM; compare it with some uninoculated and see the difference.

Lb. 30c postpaid.

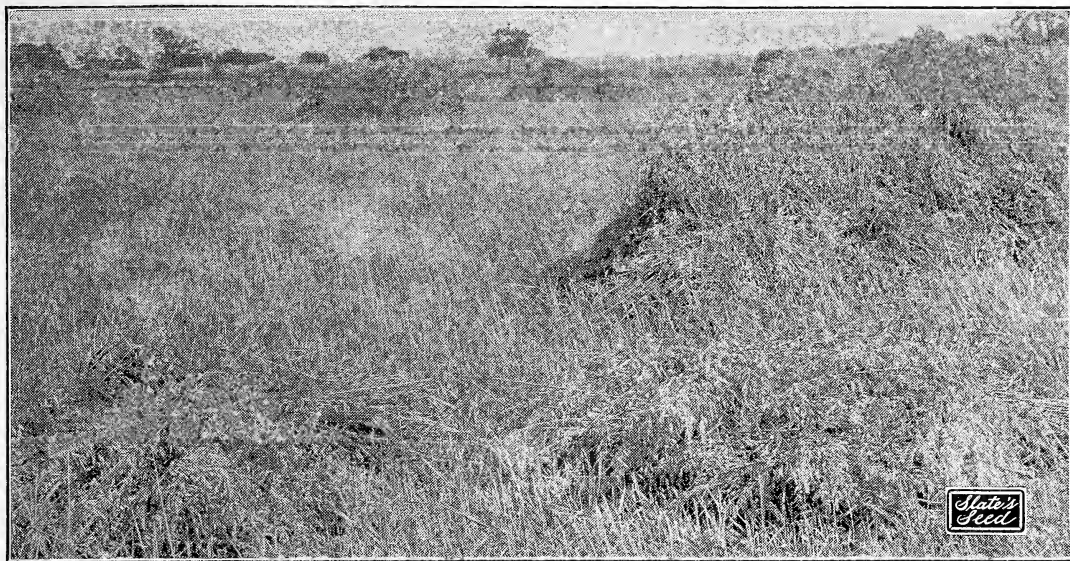
See Field Seed List for bulk lots.



Hairy Vetch

FIELD SEED PRICES

Change often during the season and firm prices cannot be quoted in this catalog. We issue a list of these prices every week during the season. A postal card asking for our new Field Seed Price List will bring you the latest prices on these goods at any time.



WINTER SEED OATS

2070—**APPLER**.—The best rust-proof winter oat that can be obtained. It is one of the first to mature in the spring, and is ready to cut before the Gray Winter ripens. The growth is large, with bunched heads which produce an enormous yield of grain. The stalks are large and upright and grow to a height of 5 to 6 feet on good land.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2073—**FULGHUM**.—One of the earliest and hardiest of winter oats. It withstands severe winter weather nearer like the Gray Winter Turf than any of the others and will be ready to cut in plenty of time to follow them with Cow Peas or some such crop. Straw strong and upright.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2071—**RED RUST PROOF**.—A good winter oat that has been found especially valuable for sowing on low or wet lands. It is as near rust proof as any oat can be, and make a big yield. Hardy and stands the winter in fine shape. Not quite so early as the Appler.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2072—**GRAY WINTER TURF**.—This is the most popular winter oat that has ever been grown in the South. Makes excellent winter grazing and a big yield of grain. It is claimed by some farmers that this oat will stand more cold weather than any other, but my experience shows that the Appler will stand just as much as this. May be sowed with the White Bloom Crimson Clover or with Red Clover, and this gives much as this. In growth it is spreading and bunched with large heavy heads.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

SPRING SEED OATS

2074—**WHITE SPRING**.—This is a standard variety that is very popular for spring sowing. It is not so early as the Burt, but makes a good growth of straw and a good yield of seed.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2075—**BURT or NINETY DAY**.—A very early variety making large bunched heads and good growth of straw. It is a favorite sort for spring sowing, since it comes in much earlier than most spring oats. It is the best sort to sow with Canada Field Peas. It is adapted to Southern conditions and is one of the surest croppers known to us.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

SEED BARLEY

Barley can be sowed from January to April and makes one of the best spring pastures and a big yield of grain. Sow from one to two bushels per acre. If sowed early, it can be grazed for some time during the spring and then allowed to head and make a grain crop. The grain makes excellent feed for poultry, horses, or cattle.

2076—**BEARDED BARLEY**.—One of the heaviest yielding varieties. Makes rank growth of straw, has very long heads, and makes one of the best sorts for threshing.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

2077—**BEARDLESS BARLEY**.—This variety is preferred by some growers, because it does not have the beard. It makes a good yield and is safer to feed.

See Field Seed Price List for prices.

Dear Sirs:—

August 22, 1922.

I was well pleased with the seed I ordered from you last spring. I raised Halbert Honey and Kleckley Sweets Watermelons that weighed 50 lbs. I will order seed from you next year.

Yours very truly,

J. W. GREEN.

Reidsville, N. C.

Dear Sirs:—

March 15, 1922.

Some time ago I ordered some of your Red Rust Proof Oats and not having enough I had to buy a few on our local market. There was all the difference in the world in them. Yours were clean, heavy, pure seed, while the others were light and chaffy.

Sincerely yours,

Granville County, N. C.

E. A. JACKSON.

2103-Teosinte

This is an important feed crop in the South, but will not do much north of Virginia. Teosinte requires a rich, moist soil and a long growing period. It will yield more feed per acre than any other crop and the feed is high in nutriment. On good soils it will grow from seven to ten feet high and can be cut several times per year. After each cutting its stools produces another crop heavier than the preceding. As a green feed it has few equals and when cut and dried it is far above corn fodder. Select a rich, moist spot, plow and prepare as for corn, and seed at the rate of three pounds per acre in drills. It should never be broadcast because the stalks cannot make their best growth unless they have plenty of room. In dropping the seed two or three should be dropped in a hill, hills being three and one-half feet apart. Seeding should not be done until late spring, when all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm. Cut before the fodder gets tough and coarse and it will make better feed. Frequent shallow cultivation, the same as given corn, will hasten its growth and increase the yield.

Lb. 50c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

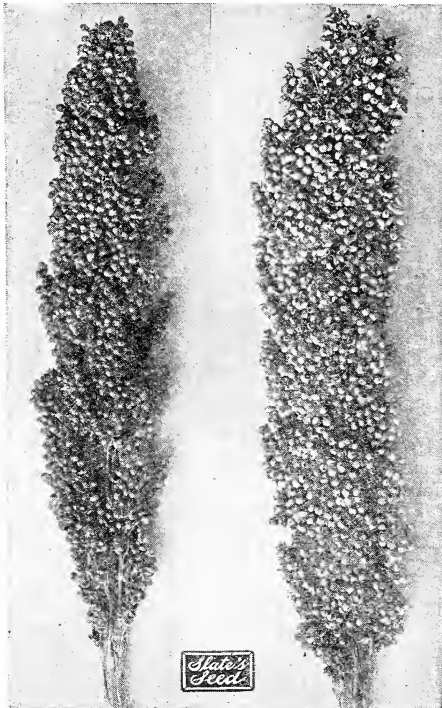


2026-Broom Corn

Good brooms are selling very high and it is an easy matter for any farmer to grow his own. The home made broom is much lighter and will last much longer than the ones we buy. Broom corn will make an enormous crop on any good rich soil and may be planted in drills like Sorghum or Kaffir Corn at the rate of two and one-half pounds per acre. Cultivate like corn. The stalks grow very tall and produce large bushy heads possessing a tough fiber. One pound of seed will produce enough brooms for the average family for a year.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

Teosinte



Kaffir Corn

2053-Japanese Buckwheat

Buckwheat is a great soil improver and will produce a good crop on very poor lands. It is especially desirable as a range for bees, makes one of the quickest and best smother crops to kill grass and weeds, and will produce a good crop of grain in about eight weeks from seeding. The grain makes good poultry feed or when ground makes the famous Buckwheat flour. Except when grown for grain it may be seeded at any time between May and August at the rate of one bushel (48 lbs.) per acre. If grain is wanted sow during the late summer, about ten weeks before frost so that the grain will be formed in cool weather. Very rich soils will not make a good crop, therefore select some medium fertile or poor spot.

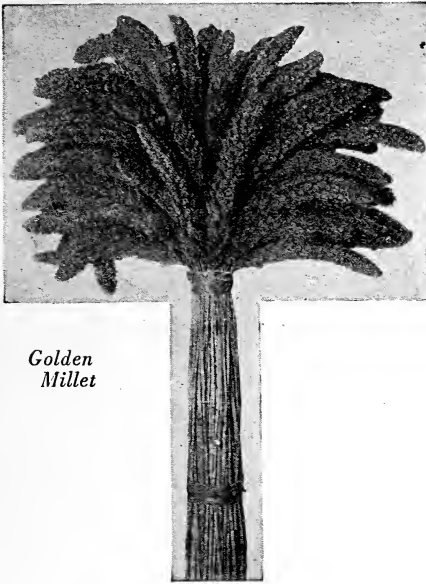
Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2025-White Kaffir Corn

Kaffir Corn is extensively grown for forage and is especially desirable for poultry. When grown for forage the plants are cut before the heads mature and it is generally fed green, but may be cured. For poultry the crop is allowed to mature its seed and these heads are then given to chickens. The seed makes one of the best of poultry feeds and will greatly increase the egg production. Kaffir Corn should be planted on a rich bottom, if possible, in drills three and one-half feet apart and the plants should be thinned to six or eight inches apart. Cultivate like corn. It will grow from eight to twelve feet high and the fodder may be stripped from the stalks and the seed saved for the poultry. Sow after danger of frost is past at the rate of three pounds per acre.

Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

Inoculate your seed with FARMOGERM—It is always fresh.



Golden
Millet

2054-Golden Millet

(Or GERMAN MILLET)

As a quick hay crop millet is most valuable. It matures its crop within about sixty days from seeding, makes a large yield, and if cut at the right stage, the hay is of excellent quality. It is one of the few hay crops that can be seeded after wheat and oats to make a crop that year. Almost any good soil will grow it and very little preparation is needed. A good plan is to sow millet with cow peas. In this manner the yield of hay is increased and the fertility of the soil is kept up. Sow at any time between May and August at the rate of one bushel per acre if seeded alone or three pecks of millet and one bushel of peas per acre. The hay should always be cut before the seed matures or just as the heads are in full bloom. Many farmers make a serious error in sowing millet by not using seed enough. This hay is not good unless it is sowed thick enough to produce fine stalks. When rough and coarse it is of but little value. Millet is one of the few hay crops that can be sowed and made during the late summer and often proves of great value when other hay is scarce.

Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2055-Pearl or Cattail Millet

This variety, which is also known as Pencillaria, is grown principally for green feed. A small piece of land near the horse barn will prove a most profitable investment if planted in Pearl Millet. On very rich soils its growth is tall and luxuriant during the warm summer months. Should be cut just as the heads commence to put out and other crops will follow. It stools each time it is cut and will continue to come until frost. Sow after the ground gets warm in the late spring or early summer at the rate of five pounds per acre. The seed should be drilled in rows three and one-half feet apart and given a light covering. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the plants are several feet high and then there is nothing to do but cut the feed as you need it.

Lb. 35c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

FIELD SEED PRICE LIST giving revised prices on all clovers, grasses, etc., are issued every week during the season. Write for a copy at any time.

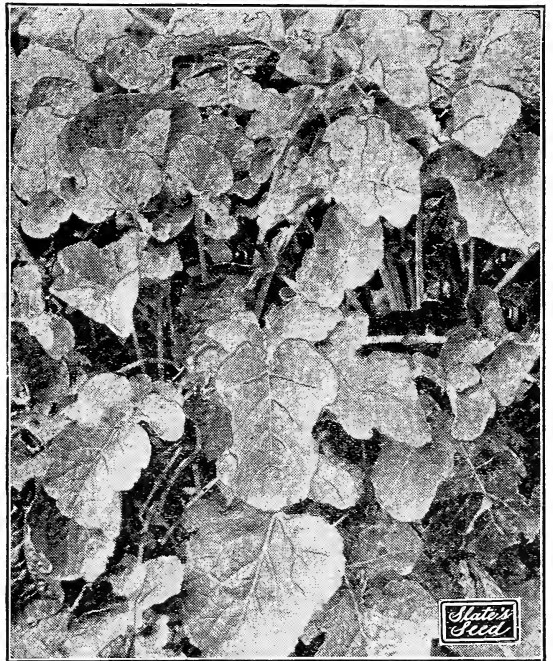
2095-Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape has a wide range of uses, and will always be needed on any farm. It makes excellent greens for the table when it is young. Poultry thrive on it and it makes the hens lay. Hogs may be fattened on it with far less expense on rape pasture than on corn. Cows like it better than alfalfa hay, and will give much more milk if allowed to run on it. Horses relish it, and it comes in at a time when green feed is scarce. Rape is a cool weather crop, and it should be seeded either in the early spring or fall. Cold weather does not affect it until hard freezes come. If sowed in the fall and not grazed it will come again next spring. When seeded alone sow eight pounds per acre, and seedling may be done from February to April. Fall seeding should be done at any time from August 1st to November. Give a light covering with a rake or harrow. Rape will grow on almost any soil but a light rich loam is best suited to it. When seeded in the spring it can be mixed with Canada Field peas and oats for pasturage or in the fall it may be mixed with Abruzzi Rye for early grazing for the stock. When sowed alone it furnishes one of the quickest grazing crops obtainable.

25c lb. postpaid. See Field Seed Price List for bulk lots.

2038-Carpet Grass

This grass has been brought to the attention of the farmers within the past few years by the Department of Agriculture, and is highly recommended for pasture and soil renovation on worn out, sandy soils. It is already very popular in some sections of the South and



Dwarf Essex Rape

is destined to become an important pasture crop from North Carolina south. It is especially adapted to moist low lands and will grow as well on sour soil as limestone. It is a perennial spreading from creeping branches above ground so should not be any trouble to eradicate when desired. Grows from 12 to 24 inches tall. Seed weigh 18 lbs. to the bushel and one bushel should be sowed per acre. See field seed list or write for prices.

SOUP BEANS

These beans are generally grown for using dry during the winter months and they will not make a snap on account of their tough fibrous hulls. As a winter bean, however, they are invaluable. Can be planted in missing hills of corn, cotton or tobacco fields and allowed to remain on the vine until all pods are dry. Then the vines may be pulled up, allowed to dry, and the beans either beaten from them or shelled. It is best not to plant these beans until late in the season, because early plantings are almost always attacked by rust and do not yield very much. Plant from June 15 to July 15. If planted alone drop seed every six inches in rows three feet apart and give frequent shallow cultivation. When planted with other crops drop two or three seed to a hill. Medium fertile soils will produce more beans than a very rich soil.

2052—**WHITE NAVY**.—One of the best known and most popular sorts. The beans are small and pure white. Makes a delicious dish.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2050—**WHITE KIDNEY**.—A most appetizing bean and a heavy yielder. The seed are pure white and kidney shaped and very large.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2051—**RED KIDNEY**.—Similar in size and productiveness to the White Kidney. About the only difference is the color of the seed.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

EDIBLE COW PEAS

These peas are grown in almost every southern garden and the varieties offered below are the finest of the table sorts. Plant after warm weather comes, in light drills two feet apart. No thinning should be necessary but frequent shallow cultivation will materially improve the yield.

2083—**LARGE BLACK EYE**.—A medium early, heavy producing pea that is good enough for any man's table. The vines make a vigorous growth and produce long, well-filled pods in abundance.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2084—**SUGAR CROWDER**.—For yield and eating qualities, we do not think that this sort has an equal. The vines grow to medium size and produce an enormous number of pods. These pods are literally crowded with large irregular shaped peas. When cooked the peas are very tender—do not possess a tough skin like some sorts—and have a delightful flavor. One of the earliest peas and also one of the most productive.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2102—Sunflower

A valuable crop for poultry and good for furnishing support for running beans or vines of all kinds. Ornamental and can be used for a high hedge to hide unsightly spots. Will produce an enormous crop of seed and grows on almost any kind of soil. Drop several seed in a hill at the desired distance and cover about one inch deep. For a hedge plant thick, but for seed allow about two feet apart. Sow after danger of frost is past.

Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

GET A NEW PRICE LIST of Field Seeds at any time. We issue these every week during the season and will gladly mail you a copy at any time.



White Kidney Bean.

SORGHUM

The sorghums comprise one of our most important forage crops and in addition to the excellent yield of forage, the syrup is of great value. For syrup plant Sugar Drip. It makes a better yield of syrup and gives a clearer color. For forage—either Sugar Drip or Early Amber will do. The Sugar Drip contains more sweet sap, therefore runs higher in feed value than the Amber. Sow after danger of frost is past in drills three and one-half feet apart, using from five to eight pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate like corn and cut for forage when the seed are in the green stage. Sorghum makes a good thing to mix with Cow Peas, Soy Beans and Millet when sowing broadcast for hay. It improves the quality of the hay and aids in curing. When sowed in this manner use fifteen pounds of Sorghum with one bushel of the other seed per acre.

2101—**SUGAR DRIP**.—This is undoubtedly the best of the sugar canes that grow from seed. It makes the finest sorghum molasses of any sort and gives a much better yield of syrup. The syrup is also clearer and much easier to cook than that of other kinds. On account of its high sugar content this variety is very valuable for feeding to all kinds of stock. Sugar is fattening consequently this sort makes excellent green feed. When grown for feed it may be seeded with cow peas or put in drills and not thinned.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2100—**EARLY AMBER**.—The earliest of the sorghums and an enormous producer. On good soils it will grow to a height of ten feet and stool. Can be used for syrup making, but Sugar Drip is better for this purpose. The most desirable variety for forage since it makes a better yield and matures its crop early. Can be sowed broadcast at the rate of one bushel per acre or in a mixture with other seed.

Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.



Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans

2045—MAMMOTH BROWN.—A large seeded variety of especial merit for hay growing. Grown upon the same land with the Mammoth Yellow, the Brown variety produces a much taller vine, smaller stems, more leaf growth which it retains, and fewer beans. It has enough beans to make the hay valuable and the stalk is much better for hay than that of the Yellow.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2049—VIRGINIA.—In the past few years this variety has become very popular for hay making. It is claimed that the Virginia makes a taller and more leafy growth with finer stems and still a good yield of beans. They mature about fifteen days earlier than the Mammoth Yellow so can be grown in the north. Farmers are beginning to appreciate the difference in soy beans and these hay producing varieties will be used more and more each year, because good leafy hay is far better than bare stalks filled with beans.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2056—EARLY WILSON BLACK.—This variety is especially adapted to growing in northern climates and for late sowing. Its growing season is perhaps thirty days shorter than that of the Mammoth Yellow. It is a good hay bean, growing tall with good foliage, fine stalk, and a good yield of large black beans.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2043—MUNG BEAN.—A bean introduced a few years ago and holds promise of becoming an important hay crop and soil improver. The seed are very small, resembling the small seeded soy beans in appearance. The vines grow very tall and upright and are crowded from the ground up with small pods filled with seed. It matures early and may be used in sections where Soy Beans cannot be grown. The hay is high in feed value, has a fine stalk and good leaf growth and will retain its seed. The best plan is to sow this bean in drills two feet apart. Cultivate several times. Eight to ten pounds should seed an acre.

Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$3.50 postpaid.

SOY BEANS

The Soy Bean is fast becoming our most important legume and hay crop. Its reliability under all conditions has made it a favorite with farmers in all sections. It will grow on almost any soil and will produce a good crop in seasons too dry or too wet for other legumes. It is more reliable and less trouble to cure than Cow Peas and of better feeding value, and just as good for improving the soil. Soy Beans may be sowed with other forage crops such as Sorghum, Corn, Sudan Grass, Cow Peas, etc. The most popular of these mixtures, however, is one-half bushel of Soy Beans with three pecks of Cow Peas per acre. The beans support the pea vines and help to cure the hay. When planted with corn the beans and corn are generally drilled in alternate rows. With Sorghum and Sudan Grass about fifteen pounds of one of these is mixed with one bushel of Soy Beans per acre. Early sowing of Soy Beans has proved best, but they should not be sowed until warm weather comes. April and May are two of the best months for seeding, although good crops may be made by seeding as late as June. Seeding is generally done broadcast at the rate of one bushel per acre. They may be put in drills, however, two feet apart, using about one-half bushel of seed per acre. When sowed in drills the plan is to give one or two cultivations to kill out the weeds and hasten the growth of the beans. The Soy bean is rather shy on germination and should not be put in the ground too deep. Light soils two to four inches and heavy soils one to two inches deep. Never mix the seed with fertilizer, because the acid of the fertilizer quickly kills the germ of the beans.

2044—MAMMOTH YELLOW.—This is the most popular variety now in cultivation and for general forage and soil improvement it cannot be equalled by any other. It grows tall and branching, producing a good leaf growth and an enormous crop of beans. It is not so early, but unless there is some particular need for an early variety, we always advise the Mammoth Yellow.

Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

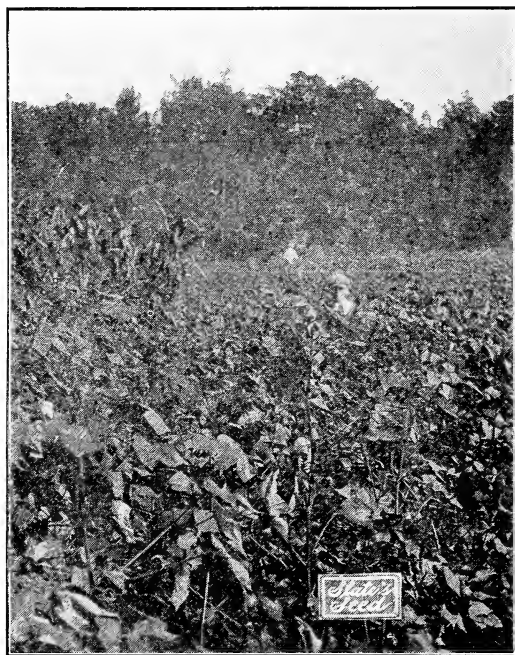
2046—TARHEEL BLACK.—An early black seeded variety of good yielding qualities. This sort is especially desirable for sections of the North where the growing season is rather short. Where an earlier bean than Mammoth Yellow is essential, this will be found one of the best varieties to sow.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2047—BILOXI.—One of the best general purpose beans to be had. It is medium early, a heavy producer of seed, makes good vine growth, and does not shatter out in the fields like most of them. Another feature of this bean is the fact that it seems adapted to all soils.

Lb. 25c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

2048—LAREDOS.—A new variety of the small seeded beans which are becoming so popular. This variety was introduced a few years ago as being perfectly wilt resistant. Seeds are very small. Vines grow tall and make excellent hay. Fruit from ground up maturing very early. This bean will probably be a close second for the Mung Bean. True seed stock is scarce as yet, so we offer in limited lots at 30c lb., 10 lbs. \$2.50 postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.



Cleveland Big Boll in Virginia

SLATE'S COTTON SEED

The growing of cotton in Virginia is fast becoming an important factor. It has been demonstrated that most of the varieties of cotton can be grown in southern Virginia and the early sorts up in central Virginia, with northern Virginia growing some cotton. This means that most of the Virginia farmers can now add another money crop to their list and it is a crop that requires far less labor than tobacco. Practically all of our Virginia soils are adapted to the growing of cotton and the fertilizers used are practically the same as that for tobacco. The seed should be planted as soon as warm weather comes using one bushel of seed per acre. It has been demonstrated that cotton yields more if left thick instead of thinning. Good clean cultivation is essential but most of this can be done with a harrow. We try to secure all of our cotton seed in Virginia or the north portion of North Carolina which is free from Boll Weevil. Further cotton grown in these sections makes the most desirable seed for planting in the south, because it makes the crop earlier. Early cotton is now in demand all over the cotton belt, since the Boll Weevil does his greatest damage to the late plants. Thus our Northern grown seed will help you combat the Boll Weevil.

2115—**CLEVELAND BIG BOLL**.—For the southern part of Virginia and all territory south of this state, Cleveland Big Boll is one of the best varieties of cotton. It makes a good stalk growth with light foliage and produces a big crop of bolls. The bolls open fast and leave the lint within easy reach of the pickers. It has a good staple and runs a high percentage of lint. And to these many good features add earliness in maturing with ease of picking. We are confident that taken for years there are few varieties that will pay a greater profit than this and its ease of handling and picking make it an especially desirable sort for the beginner.

For prices see Field Seed List.

2116—**MEXICAN BIG BOLL**.—This is very similar to the Cleveland Big Boll but said by many growers to make a better yield. It matures at the same time of Cleveland and has the wide open boll which makes picking an easy matter for inexperienced hands and is in all respects a good sort.

For prices see Field Seed List.

2117—**IMPROVED KING**.—This is claimed to be one of the earliest cottons in cultivation and is recommended for growing in Virginia or for territory south of here if planting is necessarily late. The King is said to have a medium length staple and runs about the same percentage of lint as Cleveland Big Boll. The stalks grow tall and produce a big crop of bolls. It is not quite so easy to pick as the Cleveland but this is a small matter when a crop is at stake. Where an early cotton is necessary, we think this variety will give satisfaction.

For prices see Field Seed List.

OTHER VARIETIES OF COTTON will probably be quoted on our list during the season or we will be glad to quote same upon request. Lack of space prevents listing a number of good sorts. If you do not find the variety wanted write us, and if we have it, we will be glad to quote.

Please send me your 1925 catalog. I bought tobacco seed from you last year and averaged \$600.00 per acre and I want more seed from you this year.

Fountain, N. C.

O. L. LEWIS.

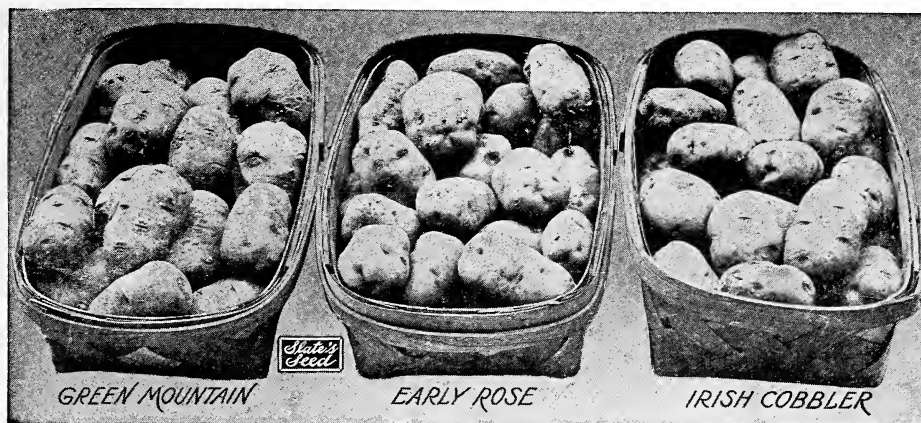
Enclosed please find an order. I am very much pleased to state that your seed have given me every satisfaction. I am so well pleased with them that I never save any of my own growing. I have relied upon you for seeds for my entire crop, knowing by experience that I am getting the best and always true to name. Several of my neighbors used your seed last year and were well pleased with results.

WILLIAM TAPPING.

Ruthven, Ont., Canada.



Mexican Big Boll



SEED IRISH POTATOES

The Irish Potato is the backbone of the garden and should be planted liberally. A small space properly cared for can be made to produce enough potatoes to last the family the entire year and save a great part of the grocery bill. The rules for potato culture are simple but must be followed. Plant as early in the spring as possible to avoid having the vines come above ground before the last frost. The soil should be made rich with commercial fertilizer. Do not use stable manure, because it spreads disease. Plant in rows three feet apart dropping cuttings every 8 or 10 inches apart in the row. Cover from four to six inches deep and do not allow the soil to bake over them about time for the sprouts to push out. Give frequent shallow cultivation and never allow the weeds and grass to take them. Cultivate until the blooms appear and then stop. After the vines get some size, begin spraying with our Potato Dust Mixture, which contains Copper Sulphate, to combat blight and poison to kill the bugs. Use this every two weeks and the vines will remain green and healthy until late summer and give a much better crop of well matured potatoes. Prices on potatoes cannot be quoted in this book, but are given on the Field Seed Price List.

2090—IRISH COBBLER.—We consider this the best general purpose potato in cultivation. It is adapted to almost all sections and gives a good yield under any normal conditions. It is a large, pure white potato with a smooth skin and few eyes. It keeps almost as well as the Green Mountain and much better than others.

2091—EARLY ROSE.—Another good general purpose sort. It is about the same size as the Cobbler, a little more flat in shape, has a pinkish-white meat and clean appearance. Matures in the class with the Cobbler.

2092—RED BLISS.—Also known as the Bliss Triumph. This is one of the earliest varieties in cultivation and for this reason has a place in the home garden and is most profitable for market. Potatoes medium size, rounded, shallow eyes, pink skin, and white meat. It will often mature its potatoes before making its blooms.

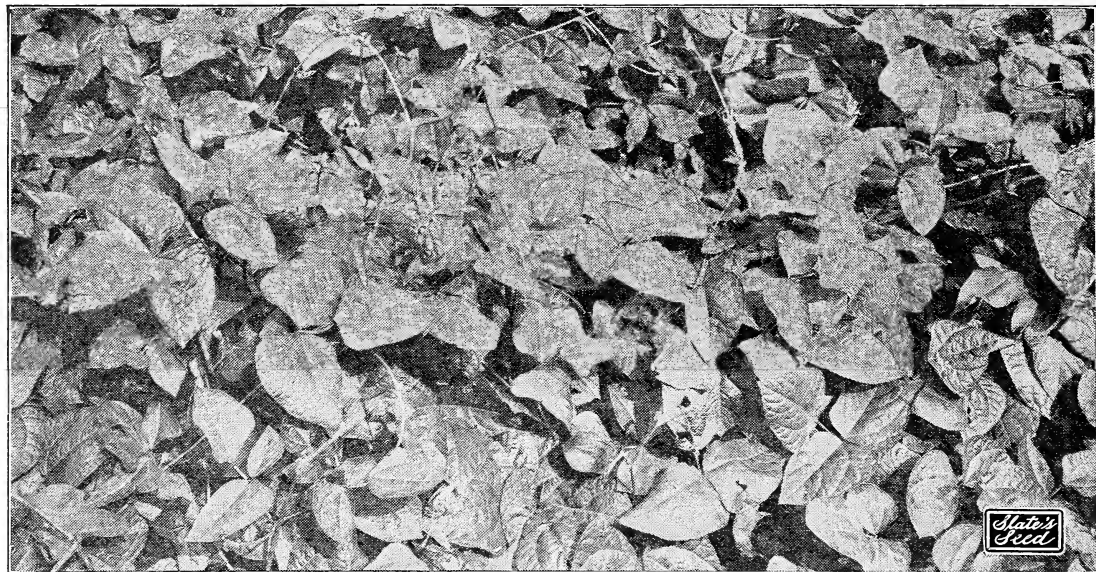
2093—GREEN MOUNTAIN.—One of the best Irish potatoes for winter use. It is late in maturing but keeps much better than the average and makes larger, smoother, cleaner potatoes. Every gardener should grow some of these for his winter supply.

2042-100-Day Velvet Beans

The Velvet Bean is an excellent soil improver as well as one of the heaviest producing pasture crops. It can also be grown for hay when sowed with Corn, Sorghum, Soy Beans or some support crop. It makes a rank growth of vines and when allowed to mature produces an abundance of pods. As a soil improver the Velvet Bean is far ahead of the Cow Pea or Soy Bean, owing to the fact that it makes so much more growth of vine and the nitrogen added to the soil is in proportion to the vine growth. As a pasturage crop it has few equals. The general plan when planting for pasturage is to plant with Corn or Sorghum, dropping the beans along in the rows with them. The vines run up on the Corn or Sorghum stalks and in the fall the cattle or hogs may be turned in and will keep fat. One-half bushel of Velvet Beans with one gallon of corn or five pounds of Sorghum seed will plant an acre. When sowed broadcast for hay, the beans should have some support crop. For this ten pounds of Sorghum and one-half bushel of Velvet Beans or one-half bushel of Velvet Beans and three pecks of Soy Beans per acre. Do not attempt to plant Velvet Beans until about May or after the ground has become warm. This 100-Day or Early Speckled variety is the earliest one known and much to be preferred to the later kinds.

Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

Benefits of FARMOGERM are two-fold. First, it increases the inoculated crop; secondly, FARMOGERM improves the soil for future crops.



The Cow Pea Is the Farmer's Fertilizer Factory

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

COW PEAS

Every farmer cannot but realize the value of the Cow Pea as a soil improver and as a hay crop. We do not know of a more extensively grown legume than the old Cow Pea, and we believe that the farmers are making no mistake by sowing them. As a soil improver, we think it invaluable, and as a hay crop almost as good. There are endless ways and combinations in which peas may be sowed to advantage. Peas make better hay when sowed with some other crop than they do alone. Such a crop as Millet, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, etc., are a great help in curing the pea hay. We have noted many of our agricultural writers and other such men are advising the farmers that fertilizer, or rather nitrogen, when used under peas, is thrown away. Our experiments have led us to believe that nowhere is a little nitrogen more beneficial than under a crop of peas. Any large quantity might be wasted, but a little helps to give the vines a start. Fertilize with a little ammonia or nitrogen when growing the crop for hay, and acid phosphate for seed.

2088—BLACK.—An early maturing variety that produces the most luxuriant growth of foliage of any. On good land this pea will grow very tall and then commence to run. It makes a splendid variety for sowing with some other crop. Very prolific and the best of all for hay.

Write for prices.

2086—MIXED CLAY.—This is not a new variety, but merely a market name for the Clays when they become mixed. For general purposes this kind is as good as the straight variety.

Write for prices.

2087—WHIPPOORWILL.—A standard variety, well known to the farmer. The seeds are of medium size and speckled. The vines are upright, and for this reason are easier to cut and cure than any other variety. Early and in all respects a good variety.

Write for prices.

2089—MIXED COW PEAS and SOY BEANS.—We can supply Cow Peas and Soy Beans mixed in the proportions that they should be sowed. We use only our best grade of seeds in making this mixture.

Write for prices.

2085—Canada Field Peas

Once a farmer tries this forage crop he will become wedded to it. It has some very decided advantages over most of the other forage crops and deserves every farmer's careful consideration. It can be sowed at a time when there is no other farm work to do. It will produce just as large or a larger yield than cow peas and improve the soil just as much. The hay comes in during the early summer before any other hay is harvested and at a time when hay is needed the most. Further, the hay is high in feed value and greatly relished by stock. Prepare the land just as early as possible. Then during February or March or even up to the first of April if necessary, seed in Canada Field Peas and Appler Oats. One bushel of each per acre. This pea also makes an excellent early pasture for either hogs, cattle or horses. Here is an opportunity for turning a dull season on the farm into a most profitable one.

Lb. 20c postpaid. See Field Seed List for bulk lots.

No matter how well your cow peas grow, inoculate them with FARMOGERM and see the difference.

FERTILIZERS

4054—Sheep Manure

This is a natural plant food and soil conditioner. It is dried, sterilized, and all weed seeds are killed. It makes an ideal fertilizer for house plants, flowers, vegetables, fruits, lawns, and trees. It is easier to use than most commercial fertilizers, and owing to the humus contained gives better results. If you want a safe, clean garden fertilizer that will make the plants produce their best, use this. Ten pounds to one hundred square feet of surface should be sufficient. Mix the manure with the soil thoroughly for quick results. Price—2-lb. carton 35c postpaid. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 75c, 25 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$13.50, ton \$49.25.

STIM-O-PLANT

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET

Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.

For quick action nothing better can be had. Stim-U-Plant produces immediate growth in all kinds of plants. It is a complete fertilizer and does not produce soft growth like some plant foods. Each tablet contains 36 grains of fertilizer with an analysis of 11% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, and 15% Potash. These may be dropped at the root of the plant where they dissolve and become available from the moisture in the soil, or they may be dissolved in water at the rate of two tablets to each quart of water, and this solution put on until the soil around the plant is wet. It is invaluable for house plants and equally good for those growing outdoors. Prices postpaid:

4056—Trial size, 10 tablets	\$.15
4057—Small size, 30 tablets .....	.25
4058—Medium size, 100 tablets .....	.75
5059—Large size, 1,000 tablets	3.50

4053—Bone Meal

This makes an ideal lawn fertilizer since it becomes available slowly and furnishes plant food for a long time after being applied. Also an excellent thing for all grass and hay crops, as well as grain. Price—\$6.00 per 200-lb. sack by freight.

4060—Plantlife

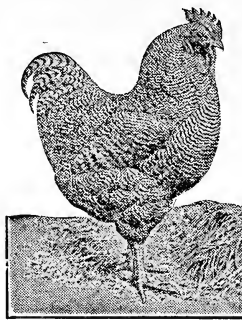


A complete fertilizer designed to keep house and garden plants growing. It is clean, almost odorless, and put up in attractive tin cans. One teaspoonful will fertilize a 5-inch pot. Or mix one teaspoonful with each quart of soil by stirring it into the top of the soil. It is more lasting in its effects and one application should keep the plant growing for a month. Price—30c per can, postpaid.

4051—NITRATE OF SODA.—A quick acting source of nitrogen which causes immediate growth. It is not a complete fertilizer so is recommended only for forcing young plants. A teaspoonful dropped on the soil directly over the roots of the plant will cause it to grow rapidly. Do not allow to touch foliage. Lb. 20c postpaid. Write for prices on bulk lots.

4052—TOP DRESSER.—A quick acting fertilizer for tobacco or any young plants. Causes immediate growth, prevents the plants from becoming tough while young, and is good for any plant that is to be forced. Apply as directed for Nitrate of Soda. 12 lb. bags 90c each. Postage extra.

Conkeys Poultry Feeds



Cheap poultry feeds do not save money. Any poultryman who tries to save a few dollars on his feed bill by using inferior materials is losing many times what he saves. As we all know there are many poultry feeds that are made from by-products of various kinds. These may be clean or they may be half dirt. They may be sweet and good or they may be damaged. One thing however is certain, it does not pay to feed poultry on doubtful feed. After many years of trying out these

unknown lines, we have decided to list the Conkey Line of feeds. This is after we have thoroughly investigated the line and know that it is the best to be had in this country. Every one of their feeds are made from clean sound materials, no by-products, no musty stock. A sample of any of these feeds will be cheerfully mailed you to prove what we have said.

4200—CONKEYS BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED.—From the time the chicks start to eating until they are eight weeks old this should be the basis of all their feed. It is made of oatmeal, wheat middlings, cornmeal, granulated bone, and semi-solid buttermilk. This is the critical stage in the chicks life and this feed is designed to ward off much of the danger of loss. Packed in 5 lb., 25 lb. and 100 lb. bags. See Field Seed List for prices.

4202—CONKEYS CHICK GRAINS.—Composed of hulled oats, cracked wheat, and cracked corn. This feed is thoroughly clean and free from the flour of either wheat or corn. It is all feed. Packed in 100 lb. sacks. See Field Seed List for prices.

4203—CONKEYS BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH.—Buttermilk, wheat middlings, wheat bran, corn meal, ground barley, hulled oats, bone, meat scrap, bean meal and oil meal all go into this mash. Start to feeding at eight weeks and it will hasten the young chicks to maturity or market. Packed in 100 lb. bags. See Field Seed List for prices.

4204—CONKEYS GROWING GRAINS.—This is a grain feed for the growing chicks when they are too large for the chick grains. Made of medium cracked corn, wheat, and hulled oats. Packed in 100 lb. bags. See Field Seed List for prices.

4201—CONKEYS BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH.—The analysis of this feed shows 20% protein with only 6% fibre so its quality is assured. It is made of buttermilk, corn meal, ground barley, wheat bran, wheat middlings, oil meal, bone, meat scrap, bean meal, and salt. This feed is designed to keep the flock at the peak of production when eggs are high. Packed in 100 lb. bags.—See Field Seed List for prices.

4206—CONKEYS SCRATCH GRAINS.—No screenings or any off quality grains are used in this feed. Get a sample and compare it with other scratch feeds you have been using. Made of wheat, cracked corn, kafir corn, barley, buckwheat, and sunflower seeds. Packed in 100 lb. bags. See Field Seed List for prices.

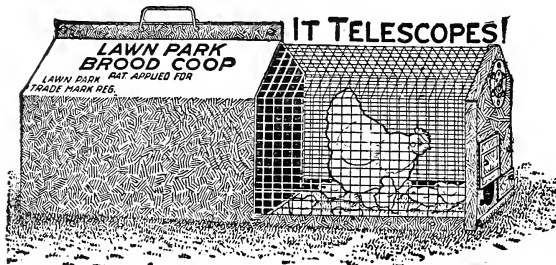
4208—CONKEYS PIGEON FEED.—Made of peas, kafir, wheat, buckwheat, and millet. All grains are sound and plump and any flock should thrive on this high grade feed. Packed in 100 lb. bags. See Field Seed List for prices.

4205—MEAT SCRAP.—All chickens need protein, and this meat scrap is the best form of this valuable element. Can be made into a mash or put in hopper as it is and kept before the flock. Price —\$.50 per 100 lbs. by freight or express.

4209—PREPARED CHARCOAL.—Nothing is better for keeping the fowls free from bowel trouble. Place in hopper where they can get it at all times. Two sizes, medium and fine. Price—\$2.25 per 50-lb. bag by express, or 25c per package postpaid.

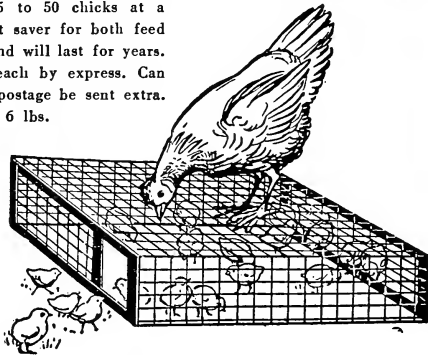
4207—CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL.—Supplies both grit and lime. Comes in two sizes, coarse and fine. Specify size when ordering. Price—10c per lb. postpaid, or \$1.25 per 100 lbs. by freight or express.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

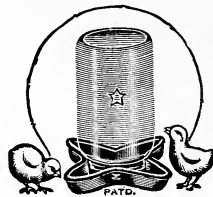


4250—BROOD COOP.—This coop makes caring for little chicks a pleasure instead of a worry. It gives absolute protection against hawks, rats, vermin, and storms. You can put biddy and her brood in this coop and know that nothing will happen to them. The body of the coop is made of strong galvanized steel, the park of one-half inch mesh, heavy galvanized wire. It is large and roomy, being 18 inches wide, 19 inches high, and 24 inches long with park closed, and 48 inches long with park extended. Has a removable bottom, which makes it easy to clean. Price—\$4.25 each by express.

4251—CHICK FEED COOP.—Made of one-half inch mesh, heavy, galvanized wire. Corners made of strong galvanized sheet steel. Six inches high, 18 inches wide, and 24 inches long. It will easily accommodate 45 to 50 chicks at a time. A great saver for both feed and chicks, and will last for years. Price—\$1.60 each by express. Can be mailed if postage be sent extra. Weight about 6 lbs.



4257—MASON JAR FOUNTAIN.—These are the best and most inexpensive of fountains and especially valuable for the small chicks. Fit any mason jar in pint, quart, or two-quart size. We do not supply the jar. Price—15c each, 6 for 75c postpaid.



4261—BROODER FOUNTAIN.—This is a wall fountain designed to fit into one corner of the brooder. Hangs from

a hook and prevents chicks from getting their feet in the water. Capacity one quart. Price—50c each postpaid.

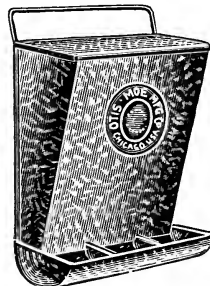


4262—

WALL FOUNTAIN.—This is the most sanitary of all drinking fountains. Hangs from the wall where fowls cannot scratch dirt.

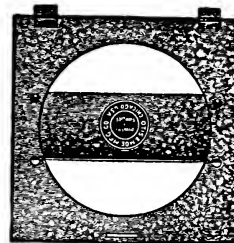


into the water. Has a removable bottom and is easily cleaned. Capacity one gallon. Price—90c each postpaid.



4258—GRIT AND SHELL HOPPER.—Made of strong galvanized iron and will last for years. Has three compartments for mash, shell, charcoal, etc. Price—\$1.25 each postpaid.

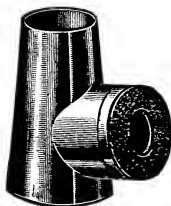
4264—TRAP NEST FRONT.—A never-fail front with which you can easily



construct your own trapnest. It is an essential on every well-conducted poultry yard. It gives exact egg records and makes a good place for brooding hens. Price—65c each postpaid.

4253—FEEDER AND EXERCISER.—

This is a necessity on every poultry farm. Simply fill with grain and hang where the fowls can reach it, and they will feed themselves and get much good exercise at the same time. Hold sixteen quarts. Price—\$2.25 each by express.



4260—EGG TESTER.—Fits any 2-burner and enables you to pick out the infertile from the fertile eggs. Testing out bad eggs will help you to hatch more chicks. Price—35c each, postpaid.

4252—BABY CHICK FEEDERS.—Made of galvanized iron, 8 inches in diameter with 12 holes. Nothing better for feeding little chicks and for water and buttermilk. Price—35c each postpaid.



4032—HAND SPRAYERS.—Capacity one quart. The thing for spraying small houses, boxes, or any small amount of spraying. Price—75c each postpaid.



4265—**PUNCH**.—For marking baby chicks or larger chickens. Substantial and well finished in nickel. Does not pinch the foot. Price—60c each postpaid.

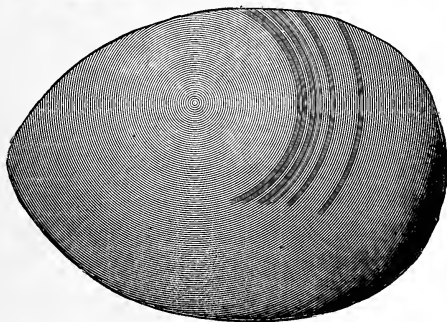
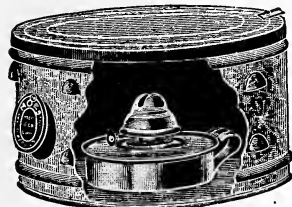
4254—**LEG BANDS**.—These bands are made of celluloid and adjust themselves to the size of the fowl's leg. They come in twelve colors and six sizes. One size each for turkeys or very large chickens, Plymouth Rocks and other large breeds, Leghorns, Bantams, Pigeon and Baby Chick. Be certain to give the size desired when ordering and state the number of colors if you wish more than one color of bands. Price 15c doz., 25 for 25c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c postpaid.

4255—**DRINKING FOUNTAIN**.—Made of heavy galvanized iron, filled from bottom. Capacity one gallon. Price—90c each postpaid.

4256—**FOUNTAIN**.—The same in every respect as the above except of one quart capacity. These are most convenient and easily cleaned fountains. Price—45c each postpaid.



4263—**HEATER**.—This heater is designed for use in connection with the No. 4262 wall fountain to maintain a supply of fresh water for the fowls during freezing weather, but it can be used with any of the fountains. This heater holds enough kerosene to last for seven days. Price—\$2.00 each postpaid.



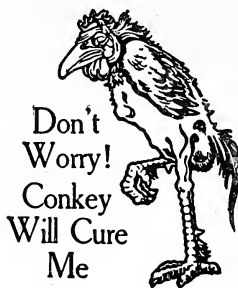
4259—**NEST EGGS**.—Well made, unbreakable eggs that will last much longer than the ordinary China egg. Price—10c each, 3 for 25c, or 75c per dozen postpaid.

LET US HELP YOU SOLVE YOUR POULTRY PROBLEMS

We have a book dealing with every phase of poultry work from building the house to selling the mature birds and eggs. It is a complete education and deals with every known poultry disease. This book is free if you tell us the size of your flock and state whether you raise poultry for your own use or for sale.

If you have trouble in keeping your flock healthy and profitable, write us fully giving all details and we will gladly recommend methods of relieving the trouble. We maintain a library pertaining to poultry diseases, feeding, etc., and have had years of experience with the actual work. If we can ever be of service to you, we will gladly do what we can and there is no charge.

PROVEN POULTRY REMEDIES



Every remedy we list is fully guaranteed to give satisfactory results or your money will be refunded. Successful poultrymen do not wait until disease has appeared in the flock before having remedies, but keeps them on hand at all times. A remedy for all of the more common poultry diseases should be on hand at all times, since it means the saving of many valuable fowls to be able to check diseases before they get a good start. If at any time you are in

need of advice regarding the care and handling of your flock, write us and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience along these lines.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER.—An effective means of ridding both old and young birds of body lice.

4218—5-oz. pkg.15c postpaid
4219—15-oz. pkg.35c postpaid
4220—3-lb. pkg.75c postpaid

ROUP PILLS.—Almost all flocks are affected with roup during cold, wet weather. A package of these pills may be the means of saving many valuable birds for you.

4226—Per package30c postpaid

GAPE REMEDY.—A safe efficient remedy for the deadly gape worms that kill so many chicks.

4227—Per package25c postpaid

CANKER SPECIAL.—Checks cankerous growths and sores and soon restores the bird to normal. Also a most efficient remedy for bronchitis.

4235—Per package50c postpaid

DIARRHŒA REMEDY.—Diarrhœa is one of the most common and deadly diseases of both young and old chickens. These tablets should be kept on hand at all times, and a dose given the flock every two weeks as a preventative. It is one of the best remedies. Full directions on each box.

4224—Per package25c postpaid

POULTRY WORM REMEDY.—Quickly rids the birds of many of the troublesome worms.

4236—Per package25c postpaid

BLACKHEAD REMEDY.—A most valuable remedy for turkey breeders, since this is one of the most common diseases of the turkey.

4238—Per package50c postpaid



HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—Head lice destroy thousands of little chicks every year. Just a dab of this ointment on the top of the chicks' heads will remove this danger and prove absolutely harmless to the chick.

4222—1 oz. Tube15c postpaid
4223—3 oz. Tube25c postpaid

SODIUM FLUORIDE.—For killing lice and vermin. This is not a patented lice powder, but a known product recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. for killing poultry lice. It comes in a handy sifter top can that makes it easy to dust the fowls, and it has been found to be the most effective lice killer of all. Each package is labeled with government instructions for applying.

4221—Per package.....35c postpaid





CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC.—The manufacturer declares this to be an all medicine tonic, free from red pepper and all filler. Valuable for young chicks during the growing period and for old birds during molting season or to maintain good health in the flock.

4241—Per package.....30c postpaid
4242—Per package.....60c postpaid

LIMBERNECK REMEDY.—Helps to save the fowls that suffer from Limberneck or Pto-
maine poisoning.

4239—Per package.....50c postpaid

AVICOL.—A most highly recommended remedy for Diarrhea and other bowel troubles of little chicks. Simple to use. Just add a

little to the drinking water. Our guarantee of satisfaction or money back goes with every purchase.

4230—Per package.....50c postpaid

CONKEYS NOXICIDE.—This is a dip and disinfectant which will be found indispensable in the poultry yard and on the farm. For red mites in hen houses, paint the roosts and runs with this liquid full strength. For killing lice and disinfecting mix with water as per instructions on can. Every poultryman and farmer should keep a can of this preparation on hand at all times.

4243—One Quart Cans, \$1.00 postpaid.

4244—One Gallon Cans, \$2.00 by express.



POULTRY LAXATIVE.—A good purgative is often essential in cases of Diarrhea, Cholera, and Indigestion.

4234—Per package.....25c postpaid

CHOLERA REMEDY.—Keep a package on hand and put a little in the drinking water once a week. This will act as a preventative and cure any affected birds at the same time. This is a most valuable remedy.

4225—Per package.....25c postpaid

SORE HEAD REMEDY.—Each package contains a powder for giving the fowl to correct blood impurities and a salve for putting on the sores.

4240—Per package.....25c postpaid

LICE LIQUID.—Mix one quart with fifty quarts of water and you have an effective spray for cleansing the poultry house and killing lice and mites.

4228—Per quart can 75c postpaid

SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Scaly leg is caused by a mite that burrows into the skin. This remedy is designed to remove the cause and restore the bird's skin to its normal smoothness.

4237—Per pkg. 25c postpaid

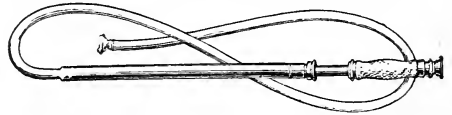
BOURBON REMEDY.—This is the best general purpose remedy we have ever used. It is valuable for most of the common diseases of poultry and especially good for little chicks during their first eight weeks. The best way is to use it as a preventative, but it can be relied upon to cure Diarrhea, Cholera, Roup, Gapes, Canker, Indigestion, etc. It is a combination of certain salts and acids which cleanse the fowl's system, give them appetite and keep them in healthy condition.

4215—Trial size ...\$.65 postpaid

4216—Half pint 1.00 postpaid

4217—Full pint 1.50 postpaid

STANDARD SPRAY PUMP



The Standard is nothing more than a well-made "squir-gun" provided with a proper outfit of nozzles. Thus a spray pump of unusual simplicity and durability is obtained. Each pump is equipped with three and one-half feet of hose, a strainer, and complete set of nozzles. If desired, a knapsack and potato extension rod for spraying low-growing crops can be obtained.

The Standard will throw four streams that fully cover every spraying need. Without a nozzle, it throws a heavy stream for washing the automobile or putting out fires. A nozzle for spraying whitewash and other heavy materials is supplied, and one for a medium spray and another for very fine spray.

Every Standard is fully guaranteed against defects for five years. It is made of the best brass and has no parts to get out of order. It will spray orchards, vines, truck crops, whitewash, cattle dip, and disinfectants, fight fire, or wash automobiles.

Price List—Postage Extra

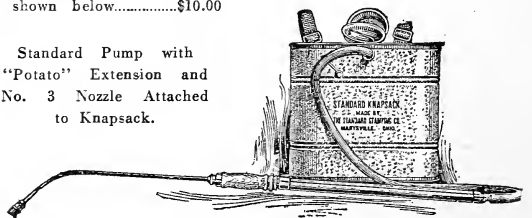
4024—Pump, hose, and nozzles as shown above.....\$5.50

4025—Knapsack extra 4.00

4026—Potato Extension Rod, extra 1.50

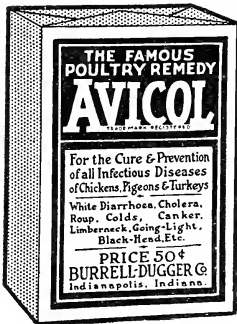
4024-25-26—The pump complete with knapsack and extension rod as shown below.....\$10.00

Standard Pump with
"Potato" Extension and
No. 3 Nozzle Attached
to Knapsack.



SULPHUR CANDLES.—Exclude all birds from the house and stop all cracks possible and then burn these candles to destroy disease germs, lice and mites. It is one of the simplest and most efficient disinfectants. The candles offered are of 4-oz. size. One is large enough for the average box or hovel. For poultry houses use about one candle to every two hundred cubic feet of space.

4233—15c each, 2 for 25c, dozen \$1.25 postpaid.



SUCCULENTA.—This is a concentrated substitute for green feed and saves the labor of sprouting oats. It is cheap and efficient and will keep both old and young birds in good health during the winter months. It is especially valuable for feeding to laying hens during the winter and for feeding the early hatched chicks. Everyone knows that green feed is essential to chickens and the valuable elements of green feed have been scientifically condensed in these wafers. Just drop the wafers in the drinking water. Fully guaranteed to produce results or your money back.

4245—100 Wafers35c postpaid

4246—250 Wafers\$1.00 postpaid

4247—500 Wafers 1.75 postpaid

DON SUNG.—This is a new discovery for stimulating the egg-laying organs of the hen and making her lay regularly in any season. It does not force or hurt the hen in any way. Rather it serves as a general tonic and improves her condition. It is especially desirable for hens kept on close range during the summer and for all hens during the winter. We fully guarantee this material to our customers and wish them to get satisfactory results or we will refund their money.

4231—Small size 50c postpaid

4232—Large size\$1.00 postpaid



SLATE'S SIMPLIFIED SPRAY CHART

Asparagus

For the beetles use Arsenate of Lead either as a dust or liquid spray. If dust apply full strength with a dust gun. If liquid use 2 lb. to 50 gal. water. For rust dust with Copodust or use in solution.

Beans

For Anthracnose dust with Copodust using full strength in a dust gun. For the beetles that eat the young beans, dust with Arsenate of Lead.

Cabbage

For cabbage worms dust with Arsenate of Lead. This does not harm people eating the cabbage, because the leaves head up from the inside. For Aphis use A-1 Nicotine Dust.

Celery

For blight use Copodust dusting every two weeks after the plants attain some size. Usually three dustings are sufficient.

Cucumbers

For the Beetles use A-1 Nicotine Dust applying it in the late afternoon or early morning when the bugs are at work. For Blight add a little Copodust to the Nicotine dust just before applying.

Grape

For Mildew and Black Rot use Copodust. This may be applied either dry or in liquid form. For Mildew alone Sulfodust is good. For the Leaf Hoppers dust with A-1 Nicotine dust.

Kale

For the Aphis dust with A-1 Nicotine dust using it full strength always. The dust spreads and rises under the foliage touching the lower leaves better than any liquid spray could do.

Melons

For the Beetles on all kinds of melons use A-1 Nicotine dust with a small quantity of Arsenate of Lead added. This should be applied late in the afternoon with a dust gun. For Blight and Wilt use Copodust.

Onions

For the Onion Aphis use A-1 Nicotine Dust applied with a dust gun in liberal quantities. This dust when it strikes the body of an Aphis kills it instantly.

Potatoes

It is best to use our D-18 Potato Dust since this kills both bugs and blight and one dust does the work for both. Arsenate of Lead will kill the bugs and Copodust should be used for the blight.

Spinach

Spinach is often attacked by the Aphis or plant lice but a dusting of A-1 Nicotine Dust will rid the plants of them.

Squash

For the Beetles and Aphis use a mixture of A-1 Nicotine Dust with a little Arsenate of Lead added. For the large sow bugs, place a board near the vines and the bugs will hide under it in the day. Take up board and kill the bugs.

Tomatoes

Blight and Wilt destroy a large part of the tomato crop each year. The vines can be kept green and bearing by dusting every two or three weeks during the season with Copodust. Arsenate of Lead will kill the tomato worms.

Tobacco

Use nothing but a good grade of Arsenate of Lead full strength applied at the rate of five pounds per acre on full grown tobacco. Small tobacco can be dusted with three pounds per acre.

Flowers

Nearly every flower plant has some insect or disease to attack it. Of the insects there are generally two classes, the sucking bugs such as Aphis or plant lice and the chewing bugs that eat the foliage. Then there are the soft bodied insects like Mealy bug that is seen on Coleus, palms, etc., at the joints of the plant. The Nicotine dust or Thrip Juice as a liquid spray will kill all plant lice and soft bodied sucking insects. Arsenate of Lead or Bug Death will kill the chewing insects. A dust is generally much easier to apply than a liquid spray and it spreads in the foliage of most plants better than liquid. After dusting house plants always give them a bath with hose to clean them up. We are always glad to answer questions and aid you in any manner possible. Call on us.

SPRAY MATERIAL

Bug Death will kill every kind of chewing insect, yet is perfectly harmless to human beings and animals of all kinds. It can be used in perfect safety around the house where children are and in the garden or yard which the fowls use. It will not burn even the most tender foliage and is easy to apply. Can be used as a dust or liquid spray, but the easiest manner of applying is in the dust form just as it comes out of the package. Do not mix with lime, ashes or any carrier.



4075—1-lb. cans 25c postpaid

4074—**BUG DEATH ALPHA** (for Sucking Insects).—This, like Bug Death, is a non-poisonous material which can be safely used on house plants and vegetables. It differs from Bug Death in its use. Bug Death Alpha is made to kill plant lice, aphids and all kinds of sucking bugs.

4095—**CUT WORM KILLER**.—For use as a poison bait against cut worms and slugs which do so much damage to young plants. It is easy to use. Just drop a very small quantity near each plant. It is prepared so as to attract the worms, and once they get it, you will have no more trouble with them. Price—lb. 35c by express. Price—12 oz. box 25c postpaid.

4096—**FISH OIL SOAP**.—This is a contact insecticide for soft-shell or sucking insects. It is not poisonous, and is sure death to plant lice and similar sucking bugs. One pound makes 8 to 10 gallons of spray. To one pound of soap add one-half gallon of hot water. When the soap is thoroughly dissolved add from 7 to 9 gallons of cold water. Fish Oil Soap is much safer to use on very tender plants than Kerosene Emulsion, since the kerosene often damages a plant where it is applied too strong. This can be sent through the mails. Price—Lb. 35c postpaid.

4102—**SULFODUST**.—This is a high grade of Sulphur in the best mechanical condition for spreading. It is the remedy for Mildew of roses and other plants. May be used alone or in combination with other materials. Nonpoisonous and mailable.

Price—1 lb. 15c, 5 lbs. and over at 10c lb. postpaid.

4076—**A-1 NICOTINE DUST**.—This dust contains a high percentage of very active Nicotine Sulphate in combination with lime which increases its effectiveness. Nothing better can be found for sucking bugs, aphids or plant lice, etc. This is the dust for use on melons, cucumbers, squash, etc., and for killing most of the insects that destroy flowers. It is a poison and cannot be mailed.

Price—1 lb. cans 4c, 5 lb. can \$1.50 by express.

4077—**D-18 POTATO DUST**.—This is made up of 25% Calcium Arsenate to kill all chewing insects with 20% Copper Sulphate to prevent blight and other diseases. This dust is especially valuable for crops liable to damage from chewing insects and blight, since it is a dual purpose spray. It is well to use it for all truck crops requiring a poison for chewing insects. Cannot be mailed.

Price—1 lb. cans 35c, 5 lb. cans \$1.25 by express.

4077—**COPODUST**.—This material is composed of 15% Copper Sulphate and is used for control of blight and other diseases. It may be combined with the Nicotine dust, Arsenate of Lead, Sulfodust or almost any insecticide. Especially valuable for potatoes, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers and all crops subject to blight.

Price—1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. or more at 25c lb. postpaid.

4078—**ALL IN ONE DUST**.—This is made especially for the home garden where an insecticide for both chewing and sucking insects is needed. All in One Dust combines both poison and nicotine and as a little Copodust is added just before using, an all purpose insecticide and fungicide is to be had in the same dust.

Price—1 lb. cans 40c, 5 lb. cans \$1.50 by express.

DRY LIME SULPHUR.—Used to control the San Jose Scale on peach, plum and all stone fruits. It is put up in powdered form and can be readily mixed with water as needed. Saves a large part of the freight in shipping and is otherwise cheaper than the liquid. For the dormant spray against such troubles as San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, etc., use 15 lbs. of Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. For summer spraying against fungus diseases, such as Apple Scab, etc., on all seed fruits, such as apples, pears, quinces, etc., use from 2 to 3 lbs. of Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water in combination with the usual proportion of Dry Powdered or Paste Arsenate of Lead. For the summer spray on all stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc., use from 1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. of water in combination with the usual strength of Arsenate of Lead.

4086—1-lb. package	\$.45 postpaid
4087—5-lb. package	1.75 postpaid
4088—25-lb. package	4.50 by express
4089—50-lb. package	7.50 by express

4091—**FARMERS BUG AND BLIGHT COMBINATION**.—This is a collection of insecticides and fungicides that will be needed on every farm and is selected to fill almost every common need. It will save many times its cost. Each collection contains

5 lbs. A-1 Nicotine Dust	\$1.50
5 lbs. D-18 Potato Dust	1.25
2 lbs. Copodust .....	.60
5 lbs. All in One Dust	1.50
1 Model "D" Yellow Jacket Duster	3.50

\$8.35

This collection \$7.50 by express.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDERED.—The standard poison for tobacco worms, potato bugs, and all chewing insects. It can be used in solution as a wet spray or dry as a dust. As a wet spray one pound will make from 20 to 50 gallons according to the tree or crop sprayed. For use as a powder, do not mix with ashes or any carrier, but apply with a dust gun just as it comes from the can. For tobacco from three to five pounds per acre will be needed according to the size of the plants. For potatoes use from five to seven pounds per acre. Arsenate of Lead is a poison and cannot be sent through the mails.

4080—1-lb. packages	\$.40
4081—5-lb. packages	1.75
4082—10-lb. packages	3.25
4083—25-lb. packages	6.50

4093—**THRIP JUICE**.—A jelly substance containing Nicotine and Resin soap. We have given this a thorough test and found it to be one of the best sprays for killing green and black lice, and similar soft-bodied insects on flowers, vegetables or any growing plant. A pint can will make from five to ten gallons of spray. Pint cans, \$1.00 postpaid.

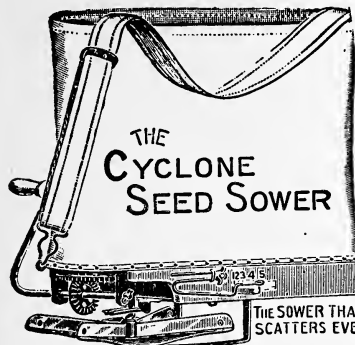
4103—**HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT**.—A safe insecticide for use on all kinds of vegetables, flowers, and house plants. It is not poisonous and will not injure even the most delicate foliage. Also good for killing lice on poultry. May be applied with a Feeney dust gun or any good duster. Can be sent by mail. 5 lbs. 65c, postage extra.

4097—**POWDERED HELLEBORE**.—This is a powdered substance made from the roots of Hellebore. It is not poisonous to human beings, but is instant death to insects. It is especially desirable to use on cabbage and other fruits and vegetables when almost ripe. Apply dry just as it comes from the package with a dust gun. It can be sent through the mails. Price—½-lb. 50c postpaid.

4098—**KEROSENE EMULSION**.—Another very effective spray for plant lice, thrips, and similar soft-bodied insects. Quart cans, \$1.00 each postpaid.

4104—**TOBACCO EXTRACT**.—A 4% Nicotine solution used for killing thrips, plant lice and sucking insects. This extract and Fish Oil soap mixed make a most effective spray at a very small cost. One pound of Fish Oil Soap, ½ pint of tobacco extract and 10 gallons of water. Price, ½ pint cans, 60c postpaid.

GOOD TOOLS REDUCE LABOR



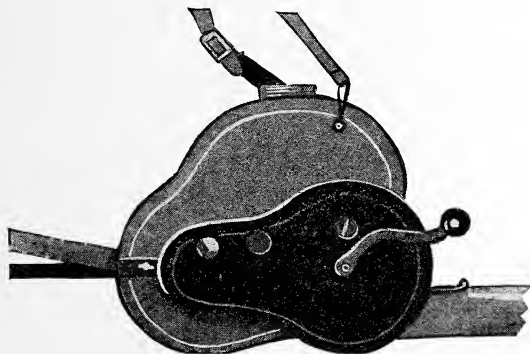
4001—
CYCLONE
SEEDER

This is a very light machine of simple construction used for sowing all kinds of seeds—Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass, Clover, Vetch, Rape, Beans, Peas, and in fact anything that has to be sowed can be handled in this one machine. The adjustment for the different kinds of seeds is in easy reach, and can be made by anyone in two minutes. I have tried many different makes of seeder, but have never found any that did better work than this. From actual experience in my own fields, I consider this the most economical and practical machine that has ever been placed on the market. Distributes evenly and cannot clog. Price \$2.25 each postpaid, or \$2.00 by express.

4018—GARDEN TROWEL.—Medium size, stamped from metal. Price—40c each postpaid.



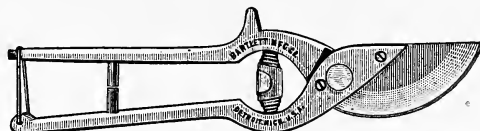
4027—FEENEY DUST GUN.—This is a small gun made especially for garden and house use. The capacity of the gun is small, but in other respects it will throw as good a dust as any we have ever seen. It is very light, durable, and easily filled. Just put the dusting material in the magazine and go to work. Dusting is by far the best and easiest means of spraying, and the beginner can do it as well as any. Price—\$1.25 each postpaid.



4029—YELLOW JACKET DUST GUN.—One of the most practical dusters yet invented. It can be taken entirely apart at home and any repairs made. It has a strong fan, big exhaust pipe and is well made. Price \$13.50 by express.

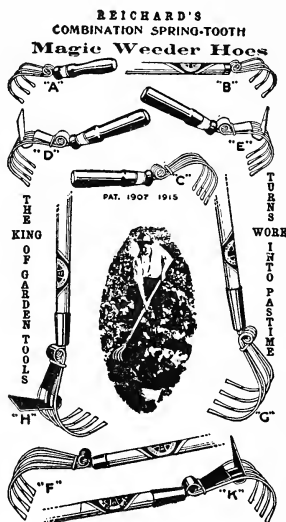


4028—MODEL "D" YELLOW JACKET.—For the small tobacco or other crop this is an ideal gun. Has a large insecticide hopper. Of the plunger type which throws a heavy cloud of dust with minimum effort. Price \$3.50 each by express or \$3.75 each postpaid.



4022—ONE HAND PRUNING SHEARS. The blade is made from crucible tool steel and handles drop forged from open hearth steel. Highly polished handle and blade. This tool will do any work that can be accomplished with shears of its kind. Price—\$2.75 each, postpaid, \$2.50 each by express.

4023—PRUNING SAW.—This type of saw is the most popular because it is light and can be used at any angle with practically no danger of breaking or buckling the saw. It will cut rapidly, making a clean cut with no danger of bruising and scarring the bark. Price—\$1.50 each postpaid. \$1.25 each by express.

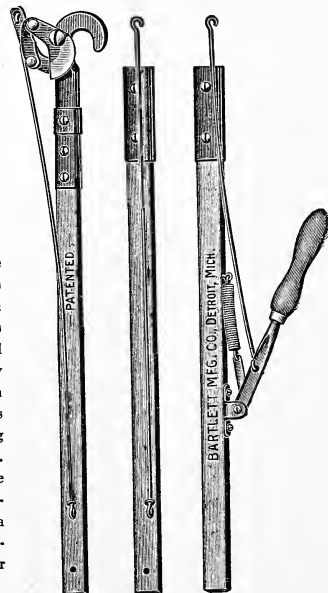


MAGIC WEEDER HOES.—

The Magic Line thoroughly covers every need of both the vegetable and flower garden for hand weeders. These tools are to be had in a variety of sizes and styles, and their price is within the reach of every person cultivating even a few feet of soil. They are made of the very best material and will last indefinitely. The following styles are illustrated in the cut opposite.

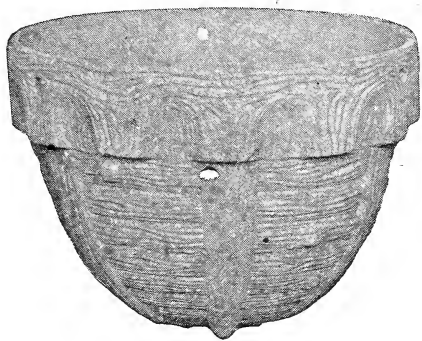
	Length	Post-	By
No.	Ins.	paid.	Exp.
4009A	9	.25	.20
4010B	22	.35	.25
4011C	10	.40	.35
4012D	11	.50	.45
4013E	11	.50	.45
4014F	50	Can	.75
4015G	57	Not	1.00
4016H	56	Be	1.25
4017K	56	Mailed	1.25

4021—TWO HAND PRUNER.—This tool has more desirable features and easier cutting qualities than any I have ever seen. Made of the best quality material and made to do heavy work. Price—\$2.25 by express. Weight packed, 5 lbs.



4020 — COMPOUND
LEVER TREE PRUNER.

—This tool has a compound lever head made for heavy work. It cuts limbs over one inch in diameter. The pole is jointed and may be had in different lengths by taking out or putting in joints of the pole. Saves climbing and reaching with the smaller pruners. Price—Top and Handle sections making an 8-foot pruner, \$4.50. Extra joints to make any desired length, 50c per four-foot length.



Moss Aztec Hanging Basket

This is one of the best values in a hanging basket to be found today. The basket is made of a good grade of clay and finished in the beautiful moss aztec which insures an ornamental appearance for many seasons. These baskets are far more decorative than the wire ones and will last much longer with reasonable care. We advise shipment by express and will guarantee safe delivery when so shipped. However, should you care to take the risk, we will pack the best possible and mail at your risk and expense when desired. The prices below do not include any delivery charges and postage must be sent extra when wanted by mail.

6½ inches in diameter.....	\$.50 each
8½ inches in diameter.....	.75 each
10½ inches in diameter.....	1.00 each

STANDARD RED POTS AND BULB PANS

These pots are all made of a good grade of red clay, and are suitable for all kinds of pot plants. They are not so ornamental, but can be covered when brought into the living room. All flower pots are breakable and cannot be sent by Parcel Post without great danger. We advise express shipment, and will assume responsibility for safe delivery when sent by express. Prices below do not include any delivery charges.



STANDARD RED POTS

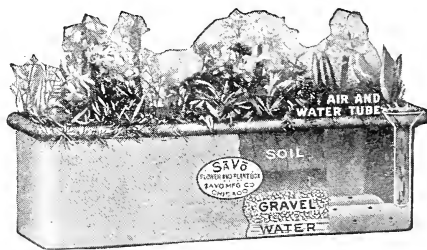
Diameter	Each	Doz.	100
3 inch	\$.07	\$.75	\$5.00
4 inch .....	.10	1.00	6.00
5 inch .....	.14	1.25	8.50
6 inch .....	.20	2.00	12.00
8 inch .....	.35	3.50	24.00
10 inch .....	.60	6.00	48.00

BULB PANS

Diameter	Each	Doz.	100
6 inch	\$.20	\$1.25	\$12.00
8 inch .....	.35	3.50	24.00
10 inch .....	.60	6.00	48.00

SAUCERS FOR RED POTS

For	Each	Doz.	100
4 inch size.....	\$.06	\$.50	\$4.50
5 inch size.....	.07	.75	5.25
6 inch size.....	.10	1.00	7.50
8 inch size.....	.15	1.50	9.00
10 inch size.....	.25	2.50	16.00



SAVO FLOWER BOXES

The Savo Self-Watering Steel Flower and Plant Box is scientifically constructed under the Sub-Irrigation plan, which is the most perfect plan ever devised for the growth of any kind of plant life.

The two perforated arches running the full length of the box not only hold and distribute the water which

they contain evenly throughout the box but supply air to the roots constantly, causing the soil to be mealy and loose, making the life and growth of plant a certainty. Cannot overwater plants. Air goes direct to roots.

Directions for Using: First, place coarse gravel, pebbles, broken flower pots, charcoal or moss about two inches deep over the top of the double arched reservoir, coming up to the top of drainage hole on side of the box, then fill the box with good rich black dirt, fill the reservoir with water and sow the seed or install the plants and see them grow.

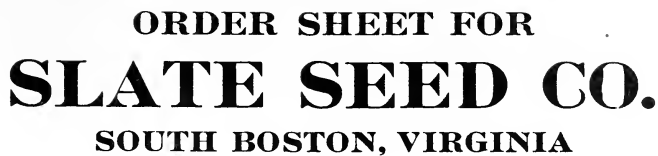
Stock sizes and price list, postage extra:

4002—Model A,	8 in. high	9½ in. wide,	23 in. long.....	\$3.50
4003—Model B,	8 in. high,	9½ in. wide,	29 in. long.....	4.00
4004—Model C,	8 in. high,	9½ in. wide,	35 in. long.....	4.50
4005—Model D,	8 in. high,	9½ in. wide,	41 in. long.....	5.00
4006—Model F,	8 in. high,	12 in. wide,	12 in. long.....	3.50
4007—Model F,	12 in. high,	12 in. wide,	12 in. long.....	4.00
4008—Model G,	12 in. diameter,	with stand	28½ in. high.....	6.00



Model "G" Fernery

These are outside measurements, including the ¾-inch roll rim. Beautifully finished in Dark Green.



Date _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

P. O. Order

(To avoid errors, kindly write your name plainly)

Express Order

Check or Draft

Post Office

Cash or Stamps

County

State

Amount of Order

Freight Station

Extra for Postage

Express Office

on

R. R.

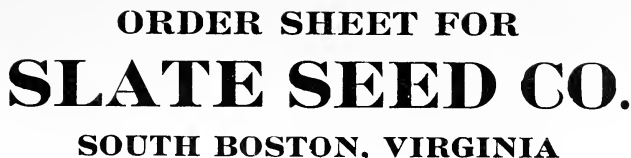
(on items not quoted postpaid)

(Always give Express Office or Freight Station and Railroad)

Total

All quotations are subject to market changes and to the goods being unsold. No charge made for sacks, or packing. Orders for future delivery booked subject to outcome of crop and conditions beyond our control. The SLATE SEED COMPANY gives no warranty express or implied, as to quality, description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must return them at once.

[illegible]



Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

(To avoid errors, kindly write your name plainly)

R. F. D.
or Street

Post Office

County State

Freight Station
Express Office on R. R.

(Always give Express Office or Freight Station and Railroad)

Date	
AMOUNT ENCLOSED	
P. O. Order	
Express Order	
Check or Draft	
Cash or Stamps	
Amount of Order	
Extra for Postage	
(on items not quoted postpaid)	
Total	

All quotations are subject to market changes and to the goods being unsold. No charge made for sacks, or packing. Orders for future delivery booked subject to outcome of crop and conditions beyond our control. The SLATE SEED COMPANY gives no warranty express or implied, as to quality, description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must return them at once.

[illegible]



ORDER BY CATALOG NUMBERS—You may give the names, too, if you wish, but please be certain to give correct numbers of the items desired.

BY EXPRESS—When this follows a price it means that the goods are not quoted delivered to you, but that you are supposed to pay the carrying charges. If you wish items so quoted to be sent by Parcel Post we will gladly send them that way if you send money to cover the postage.

PARCEL POST RATES AND ZONES

Showing the zones in which state is and the extra postage per lb. for items not quoted postpaid.

State	Zone	Rate,lb.	State	Zone	Rate,lb.
Ala.	4	4c	Nebraska ...	6	8c
Arizona	8	12c	Nevada	8	12c
Arkansas	5	6c	N. C'lina ...	1 & 2	1c
California	8	12c	N. D.	6	8c
Colo.	7	10c	N. H.	5	6c
Conn.	4	4c	N. Jersey ...	4	4c
Delaware	3	2c	N. M.	7	10c
D. C.	3	2c	New York ..	4	4c
Fla.	5	6c	Ohio	4	4c
Georgia	4	4c	Okla.	6	8c
Idaho	8	12c	Oregon	8	12c
Illinois	5	6c	Penna.	4	4c
Indiana	4	4c	R. Island ...	4	4c
Iowa	5	6c	S. C'lina ...	3	2c
Kansas	6	8c	S. D.	6	8c
Kentucky	4	4c	Tenn.	4	4c
Louisiana ...	5	6c	Texas	6	8c
Maryland ...	3	2c	Utah	8	12c
Maine	5	6c	Virginia ...	1 & 2	1c
Mass.	4	4c	Vermont ...	5	6c
Mich.	5	6c	Wash.	8	12c
Minn.	6	8c	W. Va.	3	2c
Miss.	5	6c	Wis.	5	6c
Missouri ...	5	6c	Wyoming ...	7	10c
Montana ...	7	10c			

POSTPAID—When this follows a price it means that we will deliver the goods to your mail box without extra charge.

REMITTANCES—Should always be made by Postal or Express Money Orders or Checks. Your personal check is good, but if you wish to send a money order, we will pay for it. Just deduct the cost of the order from the amount of money you send. Please do not send cash or stamps if it be possible to do otherwise. We have had many orders either lost or stolen during the past year and when this happens we cannot trace an order if the remittance was made in cash or stamps.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE—Our terms are strictly cash to everybody except persons having an account with us. If you wish to open an account send references. The Slate Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the quality, description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, roots, or plants they send out and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must return them at once.

SHORTAGE—When receiving goods from freight or express office be certain that the package is in good condition. If it has been damaged make the agent note the damage on his bill and send this bill to us and we will enter the claim for damage and refund you the amount due you.

EVERY SHIPMENT IS GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN GOOD CONDITION.—This guarantee is good only when the loss is reported to us immediately upon receipt of the goods or in case they do not reach you within a reasonable length of time after you have mailed your order. When writing about such matters, always give the number of your order, a list of what was short, and your full name and address.

ORDERS WITH NO NAMES—We have a number of these on hand now. Any person giving us a list of the items, amount of remittance or such description, may obtain a refund of the amount sent in such orders.

WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS—Notify us so that we may continue to send you our catalogs and be certain to give both the old and new address.

FARMOGERM SEED INOCULATION



This recognized standard of seed inoculants insures the growing of bigger crops by making poor soil good soil. It is always fresh—the only culture sold in bottles with the patented stopper which enables the bacteria to breathe air, insuring long life without deterioration.

FARMOGERM is a culture of only high-bred nitrogen-fixing bacteria. It replaces essential elements in the soil in an effective and economical manner.

FARMOGERM, used on your seed, furnishes Nitrate to the plants. It increases their growth and enriches the soil. When the seeds sprout the bac-

teria enters the root and makes large supplies of Nitrate, which benefit greatly the growing crop and the crops that follow. Soils can be built up to a high standard of fertility at small cost and little labor. Assures substantial saving in your fertilizer bill.

FARMOGERM is simple to apply, it being necessary only to fill the bottle three-quarters full of water, shake thoroughly to break up the jelly, sprinkle on the seed until all are moistened, permit the seed to dry, and then plant in the usual way.

Price— $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre size 50c (for Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas only); 1-acre size \$1.00; 3-acre size \$2.50 postpaid. Be certain to state for what crop you want Farmogerm when ordering.



59th
year

1925

SLATE'S
GUIDE TO GARDENING
AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG